THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1837.

Palinurus arrived yester afternoon in 19 days from
, with the May Packet which reached Alexandria
e 22d May in 18 days from England, so that 33
l were occupied in conveying the packets from Alex-
ia to Mocha.

he following is a list of the Passengers :—
ly Arbuthnot, Sir R. H. Arbuthnot, Bombay C. S
t. McQueen, M. S. Wm. Edwards Esq. Bengal C.
ornet Fitzgerald, 4th Light Drgs. 2 Natives 4 Servants.

ondon news to the 1st May, has arrived by the Regu-
Packet, we have however received from our Agent at
andria via Marseilles, a complete file of *Galignani*
the 5th May, giving London News to the 2nd, from
we have extracted : a summary of the Political News is
en in the 4 Extracts from the *Spectator*, under the head
News of the Week.

The following also are items of intelligence from our
rious files.

The stability of the Ministry may be gathered from a
claration of Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords
the 21st April on a discussion of the affairs of Spain,
s Lordship said "my Lords, I can only say in conclu-
ion, that I see nothing in the state of affairs of this coun-
ry, either at home or abroad, to induce any Minister to
withdraw from Office, or to deter any one not in Office
hesitate to accept it, if in other respects he deemed it
visable to do so." This negatived the reports in cir-
ulation as to the retirement of Ministers.

Sir Edward Codrington, in the House of Commons on
e 12th April, in moving for a return of the dismissal of
Naval Officers, was reported to have charged Sir
ulteney Malcolm as being guilty of conduct for which
ny other men would have been dismissed the ser-
e, in employing a King's Ship to convey materials for
house at Athens, in fishing up sundry brass guns in a
utral port, selling them as prize, and distributing the
roceeds without condemnation, and to this (according to
e report) was added an intimation that he had spoken
penly and freely of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who had
poken freely of him, and had said of him that which was
t true—some remarks in reply followed from Sir James
Graham and Sir Charles Adam, and subsequently a com-
munication was made to Sir Edward Codrington, through
Admiral White, on the part of Sir Pulteney Malcolm,
which led to an explanation in the House of Commons,
from which it appeared that both Sir Edward Codrington
and Sir James Graham had been misrepresented, and the
matter after some warm discussion there ended. At a sub-
sequent levée Sir Pulteney Malcolm had met with a most
gracious reception from his Majesty.

Considerable apprehensions were entertained respect-
ng the state of the Queen's health.

Sir James Carnac is to continue Chairman of the Court
of Directors for a second year.

The Rev. Mr. Stanley, a brother of Sir John Stanley
of Alderley, and Uncle to the Members for North Cheshire
and Anglesey, was the new Bishop of Norwich.

The King had instituted a new Military Order for
Hanover, to be called the order of William.

Knighthood had been conferred on Colonel Stannus
. B. of the Bombay Army, Lieut. Governor of Addis-
combe :—and on Colonel Hopkinson, C. B. of the Madras
Army.

Mr. Mac[illegible]ie of Applecross, the Conservative Candi-
date for Cr[illegible]yshire, had been returned by a majority
207 to [illegible]er Mr. Mackenzie (Marton

[illegible] the Bombay Army who went home
[illegible]d on the 23th April.

[illegible]ent have established a regular
[illegible]ion by Steam Vessels between
Alexandria, Smyrna, Constan-
ports in the Mediterranean and
ommenced running on the 1st of

[illegible]ome as to Steam appears to have

America by the last packets have
e by the drawees, both in London
houses have even refused to ac-
dorsed by their own agents, others,
against shipments of produce refused
but hold the produce as security a-
nces.

several assemblages of people took
month of April. One of the most formidable
ulent mobs, committed many outrages. The
great that a number of shops in all parts of
re entirely closed. It is a fact more true than
out of the 700 persons who received relief
arish lately 500 claimed Ireland as the place
h. The prospects of trade are gloomy in the
s it is the opinion of the best informed on the
hat we are yet a long way from the worst situa-
hich we must come at last. Private letters from
are of the most discouraging description. At no
ring the last ten years have the state and pros-
he manufacturing and commercial interests con-
ith this district been so gloomy as at the present

The pressure of the times is felt as severely by
facturers of silk goods as by those of cotton fa-
d the losses which will be sustained upon stocks
quence of the fall of prices will be great.

ct of disab[illegible]0 Bags of Cotton were sold at Liverpool in the
ent made [illegible] of April, the demand appeared to be increasing
rusted that this [illegible]ancis Burdett in compliance with a resolution
Hear, hear.) [illegible] a public meeting of the electors of Westminster

The Chairma[illegible]d his seat in Parliaments but he appeals to the
notion, coming [illegible] great body of his constituents and will become
ar, would a candidate to represent that city, he was to be
he expreposed by Sir James Graham. Mr. Temple Leader is
urt wi[illegible] declared opponent on the liberal side in politics.

ot only Messrs. Majoribanks and Ferrers, in the Tea and Silk
ceptade had failed to the extent, of £ 200,000 a great reduc-
ause the[illegible] in the price of Tea is said to have been the immediate
iberal an[illegible]se of the misfortune.

ssure the Messrs. A. Lees & Co. extensive manufacturers at
nhappy Manchester and Messrs. Porter and Co. of Liverpool had
notion th[illegible] failed.

it this m[illegible]By the last advices from Manchester it appears that ma-
ould see of the Mills had been set to work, that the disturbances
er, that ceased and trade was again brisk.

Notwithstanding the many failures that have occured the advices from England shew symptoms of returning confidence in the money market in consequence of large remittances that had been received from America during April.

Sir Hugh Gough has been appointed to the Staff of the Madras Army.

The Earl of Wiltshire and not Col. Burdett has succeeded Lord Bingham in the command of the 17 Lancers.

The Earl of Ilchester is the new Lord Lieut. of Somerset.

Meunier had been found guilty of the attempt on the life of Louis Philippe and condemned to death—but his sentence had been commuted to transportation for Life ; —Lavaux and Lacaze who were tried with him were acquitted.

The Trial of Greenacre and of Sarah Gale occupied the whole of the 10th and 11th of April they were found guilty, the one of Murder the other of being an accessary after the fact. Greenacre was executed on the 2nd May, the woman Gale is to be transported for life.

Among the Deaths we observe the following.—Lady de L'Isle. General Duncan Campbell.—General Kinsey Madras Army.—Captain Jeakes I. N.—Countess of Moray.—John Entwisle Esq. M. P. for Rochdale.—Major Joseph Bethune 78th Highlanders.—Dowager Lady Selsey.—Lady Elizabeth Eleanor Dundas.—Lady Tracred.—Sir Robert Peat Bart.—Lady Brownrigg.—Captain Pitt Burnaby Greene R. N.—Mrs. George Hope.

It is said that this Packet brings a short and pithy Letter from the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government, in reply to the recommendation transmitted from this on January last, in favor of a Charter being granted to the Bank of Bombay. We hear that the dispatch conveys the distinct refusal of the Court to sanction the measure, and in strong terms cautions the Bombay Government not to hold out to the parties here, the least expectation that the application will be entertained at a future period.

It also appears that the Board of Control have without hesitation confirmed the view taken by the Court of Directors of the matter.

Letters from our Agent at Alexandria of the 22d and 23rd May, mention (among others of no immediate importance) the following items of intelligence :

Orders had been issued to restrict the stoppage of the Mediterranean Packets at Gibraltar to half the time formerly allowed, and also to prevent their touching at Algiers, whereby the passage between Falmouth and Alexandria would be lessened by about eight and forty hours.

Messrs. Edwards, McQueen, and another Gentlemen had arrived by the Steam Packet at Alexandria, destined for India.

Mr. Waghorn had written intimating his intention to leave London, to return to Egypt on the 10th of June, and stating that he would probably himself take down the June Mail as far as Mocha.

The Plague had again broken out at Smyrna, but appeared to have ceased at Constantinople.

SPECTATOR.

APRIL 8.—NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proper termination of the Easter recess was on Monday, and Members of the House of Commons ought to have been in their places and ready for work on Monday evening. But it seems to have been the general determination to take a week's additional holyday : there was "no House" on Monday ; scarcely a hundred Members were present at the fullest division since, and the usual number has been under forty. The Army Estimates were voted on Wednesday by about thirty Members. Vigilant guardians of the public purse are our present Representatives ! They had made engagements, it is said, for Wednesday ; and so, between five and six millions were granted by way of supply to his Majesty, with as much ease and rapidity as if the money were "no object" to the people, military retrenchment a dream, and Lords Hill and Fitzroy Somerset the most trustworthy and disinterested of official persons. Mr. Hume made a show of resistance, but there was nobody in the House to back him ; and Lord Howick may boast to his noble master at the Horse Guards that he is the boy for business.

On the bringing up of the report, however, on Thursday, matters did not proceed quite so smoothly. Mr. Hume demurred to the payment of salaries to Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, on the ground that the Army ought, under a Liberal Ministry, to be intrusted to the management of Liberals, whereas the two Lords were noted Tories. Lord Howick was compelled once more to perform his duty of defending the present ; and asserted that the conduct of the military department by Lord Hill was unexceptionable, and that the Commander-in-Chief was not swayed in the distribution of his patronage by political feelings. The Secretary at War asserted what he believed to be true, of course ; but it was, nevertheless, notoriously false ; and as he objected to general charges and called for specific allegations, one of his own Whig friends, Captain Maurice Berkeley, furnished him with the proof he did *not* desire. The Captain stated, that an application for a commission by Lord Segrave for a Gloucestershire gentleman was unsuccessful, but that Lord Edward Somerset had no difficulty in procuring it ; and the aspirant after military distinction (according, no doubt, to an implied if not express bargain) immediately deserted the Whigs, and joined the Tory party in Gloucestershire,—as he had told Lord Segrave he would do if the Whigs could not get him the appointment. Poor Lord Howick could only reply, that perhaps there was a mistake, and that the charge was made without notice. But Captain Berkeley repeated it, and told Lord Howick that his father, Earl Grey, knew all the circumstances ; while Mr. Grote asked Lord Howick what right he had, after having called for specific charges, to object to their being produced on the instant. Mr. Sanford, another Whig adherent of Ministers, declared that he could not understand why, when the First Lord of the Admiralty was a Whig, the Commander of the Army should be a Tory. Simple Mr. Sandford ! have you yet to learn that one of the conditions of the Whig tenure of Downing Street is that Lord Hill shall not be removed from the Horse Guards, and that the Army shall not be touched ?

It is remarkable, that after Captain Berkeley's statement had been made, there was the usual anxiety exhibited to free Lord Hill from all imputation as a *military* man on the part both of Whigs and Radicals—the objection to him being entirely political. But if Captain Berkeley's assertion is belived, (and nobody questions it,) Lord Hill bestowed his military patronage for a party purpose, and not with reference to the good of the service ; and who will deny that this was *military* misconduct ? What is the use, where the advantage; of this "bated breath and whispering humbleness," when the doings of a soldier are in question ? "God bless the Army, bless their coats of scarlet," is still the burden of even *Radical* invocations.

Nothwithstanding this unlucky disclosure of the Horse Guards policy and practices, Ministers have got the House of Commons to sanction the continuence of a standing army more numerous by 10,000 men than in 1822, the last year of Castlereagh, and at an expense exceeding that of 1822 by about half a million. No quibbling, no hardihood of assertion, no shifting of charges from one department to another, can get over the fact, that our military expenditure has *increased*, at a time when it ought to have been largely reduced : and it is equally undeniable, that the enormous sums annually voted to the military department are indirectly applied to the use and behoof of Toryism. Under these circumstances, we must regard the absence of so large a proportion of the professing Reformers from the discussion of Wednesday and Thursday as inexcusable. It is not to their honour that Mr. Hume was left with only some ten or twenty Members to fight the united forces of the Whig and Tory Aristocracy.

Mr. Ewart made an attempt on Tuesday to alter the laws which regulate the descent of property, so that the real estate of a person who dies intestate should be divided, as if it were personal property, equally among his children or next of kin. He proved, by quotations from a treatise by Mr. Bailey of Sheffield, that the law in its present state produces great hardship, enriching one individual at the expense of a whole family, and in most instances in opposition to the known intentions of the deceased father. Mr. Ewart did not propose to interfere with the right of any person to will his property according to his inclination, but merely to repeal a law, which without reference to justice, common sense, or the wishes of a person who dies intestate, steps in and declares, that because the property is in land or houses, the eldest son shall have all and the younger children nothing ; whereas, if it were in the Funds or in the Bank, it would be equally divided among the children of all ages. Sir John Campbell refused his assent to the motion, for certain reasons, which may or may not exist, may or may not be valid. He did not condescend to give an intelligible explanation. The true cause of the learned gentleman's opposition we suspect, is the desire to avoid trouble, strengthened by the natural inclination of lawyers in office to keep the law as it is. Sir John Campbell also remarked, that there were no petitions for the proposed change. This is a poor apology. Is justice never to be done, is a wrong never to be righted, until the people frighten their Representatives into a compliance with the dictates of duty and reason ?

Mr. Warburton perseveres in his endeavour to "amend" the Qualification-laws. He has obtained leave to introduce a bill which makes the possession of property of *any* description to the amount now required—that is, 300l. a year for a Borough Member and 600l. a year for a County Member—a sufficient qualification. The income may be subject to reduction after the election—no matter, it was of the required amount at the time. If the property yields no income, but is *worth* a sum the interest of which is equal to so much a year—should it, for instance, consist of a library or a gallery of pictures—it will give a good qualification. Mr. Spring Rice, who is unable to conceive how the entire abolition of Qualification-laws can be defended, is willing to join Mr. Warburton in his attempt to smooth the entrance into Parliament of persons who have "no stake in the country ;" for that such will be the effect, as it must be the intention of Mr. Warburton's bill, we have no doubt. Still we would prefer an open and direct warfare with a bad law, to a plan of proceeding which recognizes the unjust principle of that law, while it enables the unscrupulous more easily to evade it. Here, we think, Mr. Roebuck takes the more politic as well as the higher moral position. The principle for which Reformers ought to contend is, that the choice of his fellow citizens is a sufficient guarantee for the fitness of any person to have a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Warburton's bill says, it is no such guarantee—the possession of 300l. or 600l. a year must be the guarantee.

The further consideration of the Canada Resolutions, which was fixed for Tuesday last, has been put off till Friday next. May we hope that this delay arises from the reluctance of Ministers to proceed with the coercion of Canada ? Have Ministers discovered, that in this matter they are "playing the game of the Tories." and exciting a formidable spirit of opposition to themselves,—an opposition which, in the event of an election, would go far towards counterbalancing the popularity which the Chandelier measure has procured for them ? We trust it may be so ; and that, though the process may be difficult, they have resolved upon retracing their steps. It is certain that, however great the obstacles to retreat may appear, tenfold evils must accompany their progress, and result from temporary success. Let Lord Melbourne reflect upon the consequences, which are already visible, of his proposal to violate the rights of the Canadians. Let him condescend to read the account of the speeches delivered at the meeting of the working men in London. Does he believe that a measure, when viewed with reference to the state of feeling in this country, can be wise and politic, which awakens in the mind of the masses ideas of rebellion and the destruction of the monarchy ? "Democracy or Despotism"—"that worn-out institution, royalty"—"superiority of American riflemen to stiff and stately red machines"—a "lunatic King"—"an army of principles penetrating where an army of soldiers cannot"—"setting the mother-country at defiance"—"peculating and official tyrants, drunken, unqualified, irresponsible judges"—"triumph of justice over injustice, of liberty over despotism"—"rebellion of the King against the People"—a King dying "a rebel's death ;" such is the language and such are the images which the Canada coercion project has brought forth in the Metropolis. In the provinces the same spirit is latent—a single spark would set it in a blaze. When Sir William Molesworth alluded to Canada at Leeds, he found that the sympathies of the masses were strongly on the side of Canadian liberty.

It may be said that such extravagant expressions as those we have quoted may be safely disregarded ; and that the sober and reflecting people of England do not sympathize with the enthusiasts of the Crown and Anchor. But though this may be true at present,—though the sinister interests of land jobbers and traders may incline them to side with the aggressors rather than the aggrieved, —the state of feeling may be altered ere long. The apathetic may be roused, and the selfish stimulated. By degrees a sense of shame and disgust at their inglorious effort to tyrannize over a dependent colony will take the place of indifference. Then will follow a storm of indignation which no Minister could withstand ; and Lord Melbourne will have leisure to search for a statesmanlike reason *why* he quarrelled with Canada.

The quarter's revenue was made up on the 5th instant. On the year, there is an increase of 2,288,929l.; on the quarter, a decrease of 60,409l. These figures scarcely call for a remark. All things considered it is consolatory to find that the deficiency is so small. The state of the revenue indicates that even in the last disastrous quarter the comforts of the great bulk of the consumers have not been materially curtailed. The decrease in the excise is only 28,869l., and in the customs 13,333l.

The quarrel in the French Cabinet was not made up, nor was a new Ministry brought together when the last accounts were despatched from Paris. On Monday night, it was universally believed that the Doctrinaires were "out," and Mole triumphant in his place of Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Soult in the War Department, Montalivet in the Ministry of the Interior, Barthe Chancellor in the room of Persil, and Humann again at the head of the Finances. But on Tuesday morning the publication of the *Moniture* was delayed, and in the mean while the Doctrinaire *Journal des Débats* assured its readers that the list of new appointments was not official. The *Moniteur* appeared without any notice of the completion of the Cabinet and it was soon discovered that Guizot had prevailed upon Louis Philip to break up arrangements which had actually been completed. It is said that Guizot represented to the King, that if, as he supposed, the *apanage* project was to be abandoned, the course of any Ministry was easy ; and that, in justice to the Ministry which still nominally existed, opportunity should be allowed himself and Mole to go on till the end of the session. Louis Philip admitted that the *apanage* was not to be pressed and that Guizot had a right to retain his office, if he would. Thus, all parties are at sea again ; for nobody imagines that Mole and Guizet can continue to sit in the same Cabinet together. The irresolution of the King is the subject of general remark in Paris. He cannot be relied upon from one day to another.

There is no news of any kind from Spain,—except that Don Carlos has got the influenza ; and that General Evans is prepared to resist any attempt which the insurgents may make on his lines before San Sebastian.

Adverse winds have kept ships off the coast this week, and cut off our supplies of foreign news.

The Reformers of Finsbury are to give Messrs. Duncombe and Warkeley a public dinner at White Conduit-house on the 19th instant ; Mr. Ward in the chair. Mr. O'Connell and Sir William Molesworth have promised to attend this dinner.

The quarterly average of the weekly liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, from the 10th of January to the 4th of April, is—

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation....	£18,432,000	Securities.....	£28,843,000
Deposits.....	11,192,000	Bullion..... ..	4,071,000
	£29,624.000		£32,914,000

A comparison of this return with the last, shows an increase in the Circulation of 254,000l. ; a decrease in the Deposits of 2,070,000l. ; a decrease in the Securities of 1,736,000l. ; and an increase in the Bullion of 23,000l.

A private meeting of about thirty merchants was held at Liverpool on Wednesday,—Mr. John Cropper senior in the chair,—and resolutions were passed, on the motion of Mr. Joseph Sanders, that it was necessary to apply to Government for pecuniary assistance to enable them to hold their stocks until a rise of prices should occur. A deputation, consisting of Mr. John Cropper, Mr. Joseph Sanders, and Mr. Thomas Sands, was appointed to press the consideration of this matter on the Government. The respectable house of W. F. Porter and Son, extensively engaged in the East India trade, stopped payment on Thursday.

Allusions have been made for some days past to the difficulties of an American house in the City, arising from the non-arrival of expected remittances from New York. The *Chronicle* this morning announces in plain terms, that the house in question is that of George Wilde and Co.; and that the Bank has lent them a sum of money equal to meet their pressing demands, without any security or guarantee, except the power of winding-up the concerns of the firm. It is also said that the Bank Directors consulted Mr. Spring Rice on the subject ; and that Mr. Rice simply said that he supposed "they knew best what to do."

It is perhaps scarcely worth while to notice a typographical error in last week's paragraph announcing the failure of the bullion brokers Messrs. Trye and Lightfoot. The name of Mr. Trye was erroneously printed "Frye."

A "heavy blow and great discouragement" was given to the Anti-poor-law agitators, in the Hou[illegible] last night. The Bishop of Exeter presented a number of petitions complaining of the operation of the law ; and then, in that mild, conciliatory, and impartial tone which he usually manifests, delivered a column-and-a-half speech to prove that the measure was utterly bad—in principle and detail. Lord Melbourne followed in defence of the law ; and laid particular emphasis on the fact that the Guardians of every parish were empowered to give out-door relief at their discretion,—the general rule being, that such relief was only to be given in cases of peculiar hardship and distress. Lord Melbourne professed his willingness to amend those parts of the law which could be proved to require alteration ; and regretted that the measure should have been made a topic of party discussion at public meetings and on the hustings. When Lord Melbourne sat down, the Duke of Wellington rose, and delivered the following manly speech ; which must, we think, cut away all the *Tory* hopes of gaining votes at the next election by declaiming against the *Whig* Poor-law.

"My Lords, I gave my assent to this bill when it was under discussion in this House ; and having given that support from having witnessed the evils of the old law, and from being apprehensive of the consequences likely to attend the former system, my Lords, I consider it my duty to come forward upon this occasion and to state that *this bill has surpassed any expectation which I formed of the benefits likely to result from it.* My Lords, the bill may require amendment in certain parts, and it appears that his Majesty's Government have taken measures to ascertain in which parts it requires amendment ; and I for one shall be ready to take those parts into consideration whenever any measure shall be brought forward under the auspices of his Majesty's Government, I must say, my Lords, that *I approve of the measure* as far as it has hitherto gone, and as far as I have been able to witness its operation. *I do not talk of the bill generally, but of its details, from having witnessed its effects in the workhouses in different parts of the country in which I have resided* ; and I must say, that that of which I approve particularly—the benefit which, in my opinion, I think it has particularly conferred, consists in this—first, that it has put the labourer and his employer upon a truer footing, a friendly footing, and a footing of confidence ; and that it has connected the man of property and the men of the highest rank in this country with the lowest classes, with the labouring classes, by admitting the former into the Boards of Guardians. My Lords, I could mention the names of several noble lords who are ornaments to this House who regularly attend the weekly meetings of different Boards of Guardians, they being themselves elected Guardians of the parishes in the neighbourhood of which they were residing. *I can only say, my Lords, that no bill could have produced better results than this bill has produced.* The noble lord near me is at this moment a member of the Board of Guardians of the Union in which he resides, and in which he has been the instrument of the greatest possible benefit. My Lords, *I say this Act has produced these benefits ; and, being convinced that it is likely to produce still greater benefits throughout the country, I should have been ashamed if I had not stepped forward, and, admitting, first, that I supported the bill when brought forward by his Majesty's Ministers, and stating that I do not regret the course I took upon that occasion, but, that on the contrary, I rejoice at it, now to congratulate his Majesty's Ministers on its success.*"

Lord Brougham expressed his extreme satisfaction at the testimony borne by the Duke of Wellington to the success of the Poor-law, and declared that it had surpassed his own most sanguine expectations. Lord Wynford admitted that he had originally opposed the introduction of the bill, but that, while he still objected to some portions of it, his general opinion had been altered by experience of

its working, and that he now more especially approved of the appointment of a Board of Commissioners with discretionary power. Lord Colchester expressed general approbation of the measure; as did also Lords Radnor and Hatherton.

When, in any future electioneering addresses. Tory candidates endeavour to gain votes by representing their party as adverse to the Poor law, we recommend that copies of the Duke of Wellington's speech be extensively placarded and distributed among the inhabitants.

The House of Commons was occupied the greater part of last night with a discussion on Major Fancourt's motion for a Select Committee on Millitary punishments; which he brought forward as an amendment on the motion for going into Committee on the Mutiny Bill. The only ground on which a fresh inquiry could be asked with reason, was stated, not by Major Fancourt, but by Captain Boldero; who observed, that a considerable change had been effected in the system of punishment and reward in the Army and it was desirable to ascertain the effects of the alteration. Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Lord Howick, and Sir Charles Dalbiac, defended the practice of flogging, with the old arguments; and we cannot say that any thing new was advanced by Mr. Hume, Mr. Lennard, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Gillon, and Mr. E. Bulwer, who spoke on the other side.

In the course of the discussion, Lord Howick volunteered a defence of Colonel Arthur, who was charged last session, by Mr. T. Duncombe on the authority of Colonel Bradley, with having flogged a soldier at Honduras by "tap of drum." Letters from several officers, stationed at Honduras at the time when the flogging was said to have been inflicted were read by Lord Howick, to prove that no such cruelty was practised His Lordship also gave the Colonel a high character for humanity. Mr. Duncombe said, that Colonel Bradley was ready to confirm all his previous statements; and the friends of Colonel Arthur, if they wished to serve him, would not deny a Committee of inquiry. If the Colonel were so good a man as he was represented to be, and so popular, how did it happen that Hobart Town was universally illuminated on his departure? Sir George Grey, of course, *knew nothing* about the illuminations; but said, also of course, nobody had done so much as Colonel Arthur to benefit the colony of Van Diemen's Land, where and in London a subscription had been set on foot to present him with a piece of plate. Sir George, of course, felt it his duty to stand up in defence of a most meritorious officer, who was not there to defend himself, and so forth. Are not these panegyrics premature? Would it not be well to defer them till after the proposed *inquiry* into Colonel Arthur's conduct?

Major Fancourt's motion was negatived, by a majority of 76 to 72; and the Mutiny Bill went through the Committee without further discussion.

The House went into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates. A discussion ensued of the usual desultory description—and, as usual, very imperfectly reported. A speech of Sir Edward Codrington, complaining of the inadequate pay of Captains and Lieutenants in the Navy occupied the Committee nearly an hour in the delivery; but in the report of the *Post* and *Chronicle*, takes up the space of about an eighth of a column—say two minutes. The gallant Admiral complained that a speech on the same subject, which he delivered last session, was similarly curtailed: but the *Morning Post* fairly replies, that it is impossible to give fully a speech which it would take the reporter six hours to write out, and the delivery of which commenced after midnight. Let Sir Edward compress his matter, write it out himself, and send it to the newspapers; and then the country will have the benefit of his statements. The curse of late hours operates in more ways than the mere killing or invaliding of Members before theirt ime.

It appears that about two millions were voted for the use of the Naval department last night.

On the motion of Sir William Molesworth, the following Members were appointed a Select Committee "to inquire into the system of Transportation, its efficacy as a punishment, its influence on the moral state of society in the Penal Colonies, and how far it is susceptible of improvement"—Sir William Molesworth, Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, Mr. Leader, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hawes, Mr. William Ord, Lord Howick, Mr. Fowell Buxton, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Mr. Francis Baring (Thetford), Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Ridley Colborne, Mr. Charles Buller.

Previously to the commencement of the regular business of the night, Lord Granville Somerset made an attempt—an ineffectual one, it turned out—to parry the blow which Captain Berkeley struck at the Somerset system of perverting the patronage of the Army to party purpose. If the charge was true, Lord Granville Somerset admitted that the continuance of Lord Hill and his Secretary in office would be wholly unjustifiable. He then proceeded to state the defence of Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset; which amounts to this—as early as June 1st, 1830, when the Duke of Wellington was in power, an application was made by General Campbell for a commission for yonng Mr. Lovesey; that subsequently, similar requests were preferred by Mr. Lovesey senior, and a Mr. F. H. Marshall: to these letters the uniform reply was, that Lord Fitzroy Somerset had not forgotten the young gentleman, but his name was "so low on the list" that it was useless to urge Lord Hill on the subject. These letters, with the replies, were read by Lord Granville Somerset, and are published: but his Lordship did not produce any of the letters of Lord Segrave, though he admitted that there were such letters; neither did he produce the important letter of Lord Edward Somerset, the existence of which he did not deny. He argued, however, that because Lord Segrave's name was written in red ink and the names of the other applicants in black, that his Lordship was the successful applicant,—as if it were not easy to write one man's name in red ink and give the commission as a favour to another; and as if, provided the transaction was of a doubtful character, that would not most probably be done as a blind!

Captain Berkeley stood to his guns and reiterated his former statement. He declared, moreover, "it was the common tale of the whole county of Gloucester, that it was of no use for a Whig to apply for patronage at the Horse Guards, as long as Lord Fitzroy Somerset was Military Secretary." Mr. Craven Berkeley also declared, that "it was a fact as notorious as the sun at noonday, that when a Tory applied for a commission it was given directly, but a Whig might apply for ever, and in vain."

Here the matter ends for the present; but it will probably lead to something more important.

As a sort of "rider" to the above discussion, Mr. Hope, son of Lady Beresford, contradicted a story, mentioned by Mr. Wason on Thursday, and generally believed to the credit of the Duke of Wellington,—that when Lord Beresford refused to support the Catholic Emancipation Bill the Duke said that "Lord Beresford might do as he pleased, but that the Master-General of the Ordnance must vote with Ministers." Mr. Hope said he was authorized to state that this story, so long current without contradiction, was perfectly unfounded.

APRIL 15.—NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The exhausted subject of Irish Municipal Reform was the pretext for two weary debates in the House of Commons on Monday and Tuesday. Long enough before midnight on Monday, Heaven knows, the question was ready, but the Ministers were unprepared, for a division. There were some stragglers in the country, who would be in time the next night, and the gaps in the line of Government men would then be filled up. It did not enter into the calculation of the Whig Whippers-in that there were absentee Tories, as well as defaulters on their own side, who might be brought into the field. They found, however, that the delay was useless: the Ministerial motion for adjournment, on Monday, was carried by 286 to 232; but on Tuesday, with a more numerous attendance, the third reading of the bill was voted by only 302 to 247,—the majority on the first night being 54, on the second 55. Lord Francis Egerton's motion, virtually for abolishing the Irish Corporations, having being defeated by a majority of 80, a loud cackle was now set up by the Tories on the diminished numbers for the bill; whereupon the Downing Street journalists set themselves to prove, that *if* all who voted against Lord Francis Egerton had supported the third reading, and *if* the Tory attendance hsd not been more numerous on Tuesday than on the former divisions, why then the Ministerial majority would not have fallen off. It was a great satisfaction to be able to set the public right on this important and intricate point? and we must say, that by dint of a succession of leading articles, our Ministerial contemporaries made the matter perfectly clear. Perhaps on the next "field-night," the Tory rank and file may not equal the muster of Tuesday, and than the Whigs will cackle, as in sooth their wont is, and the Tories will summon Cocker and calculation to show that the decline or increase in the strenght of a party is not indicated by Parliamentary divisions. Thus the see-saw goes on. In the mean while, the public manifest but little interest in the Irish Municipal or any other measure, which is brought forward to be rejected, or torn into rags, by the Lords; and Members of Parliament may be excused if they share in the common apathy.

The course which the Peers intend to take with this bill, may be inferred from the mode of its reception on Thursday in their Lordships' House. Lord Melbourne having fixed the second reading for the 25th instant, the Duke of Wellington gave him to understand, that to legislate on the subject of Irish Corporations, until he had the Irish Tithes and Poor Bills before him, was not to be expected; *because* in the part of the King's Speech which related to Ireland, all the three measures had been mentioned in the same paragraph. The logical Duke seemed to think that the question was decided by reading of the aforesaid paragraph; and that in future, of the three bills neither could be held to be greater or less than the other, or come after or before the other. If this rule is to prevail in legislation, there will be but four bills brought into Parliament in one session—to embrace respectively the affair of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies. The proposition of the Duke of Wellington excites derision, but it should provoke indignation also. The National Representatives have passed a great measure, after laborious and full discussion: the King's Minister presents that measure to the Lords; and they, instead of preparing and promising to take it into consideration, say that until the Commons pass certain other bills, which the Commons may never think fit to pass, the bill in question shall be laid upon the shelf. Such in effect is the declaration of the Duke of Wellington to an assembly in which he is all-powerful. Now, suppose the House of Commons to act by the Government in a similar way: suppose the Representatives of the People to tell the King's Minister, that until he laid all the chief measures of the session on the table, they would not consider one of them, but would refuse the Supplies, and put a stop to all Government business—what would assuredly follow? Why a dissolution—an appeal to the People: and the salutary fear of the consequence of such an appeal, where the Government and the constituencies are on the same side—as once happened in the time of Pitt—prevents the Commons from following such factious courses. But where is the remedy against the Peers? Who can call them to account! To what tribuanl are they amenable? Oh, the working of our glorious constitution!—is it not practically excellent, as well as theoretically perfect?

Thanks, however, to the frank old soldier, for reminding us that we have "still a house of Lords" to deal with; a fact which the curious policy of the Melbourne Ministry has kept out of sight during the whole of the allotted days of *pear-ripening*. Moreover, the Duke of Wellington's method of dealing with bills in a heap, may hereafter be taken as an example by the people whom he now lords over and insults. The time may come when the accumulation of wrongs shall be no longer tolerable, and the Duke and his coadjutors will be forced to guip down in one large legislative bolus a score or two of measures, any one of which would prove an emetic.

Mr. Hume's County-rates Bill came to an untimely end on Wednesday evening; when the House of Commons refused, by a vote of 177 to 84, to read it a second time. We were prepared for this consummation. Mr. Hume called upon County Magistrates, sitting as legislators, to write themselves down as Dogberries or worse. He strove to make men put on responsibility, whose pride and pleasure is the stretch of petty authority without fear of consequences. He required abandonment of the power to tax and to job, from those to whom and to whose fathers the practice was and is second nature. He might as well have attempted to charm the deaf adder. Even the Members who professed allegiance to the principle of "representation co-extensive with taxation," declared their opposition to "the details" of Mr. Hume's bill,—that is, to the application of this principle. This was also the course taken by Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Edward John Stanley, who just gave the measure support enough to free Ministers from the charge of a direct breach of their promise to Mr. Hume, whom they had engaged to aid on this occasion. So much for the success of Mr. Hume's policy of "patting on the back" In point of fact, he was deserted by the Government, and left at the mercy of the Squirearchy and the Tories, who hate him. We confess that we have no hope of a more successful issue to Mr. Hume's praiseworthy endeavours at reform to this department of abuse, until the suffrage is widely extended, and the House of Commons materially altered and improved.

Ministers hold fast to the penny stamp on newspapers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer professed to rejoice in the increased circulation of papers: the increase arising, as he boasts, from his own measure for reducing the stamp duty. Well then, Mr. Rice, if you are pleased with having done so much good why stop—why desist from doing more in the same line? Are you afraid of the revenue? No; because a penny postage is offered in lieu of a penny stamp, and increased consumption would augment the excise-duty on paper What then is the excuse? Mr. Rice is touched with a feeling of compassion for the poor: to charge a postage for newspapers, would, he says, be taxing the poor for the benefit of the rich. Oh, Mr. Rice, remember the story of Judas! Upon whom does the stamp-duty fall, if not upon the poor, the price of whose penny paper it must more than double? As it is, the poor man who buys a paper in London does pay the enhanced price caused by the penny stamp-duty, for no advantage to himself, or, indeed, to any body. The poor man in the country—in Sheffield, Manchester, Glasgow. Dublin—who buys the paper published in his own neighbourhood, does the same. But if the poor Londoner use a provincial paper, or the poor provincialist a London one, paying only a penny postage, he will receive value in the most luxrious form which the intercommunication assumes, and pay no more than at present—nay, less, seeing that the price is enhanced by more than the amount of the tax. Mr. Rice will therefore perceive, it is as clear as the Shannon or any purer stream, that the poor man is *now* burdened with the stamp, and would be *relieved* by its abolition.

The reduction of the duty has, it appears, greatly increased the amount of newspaper reading, properly so called. The number of papers published during the last six months was, compared with the equivalent period of the year before, as 21,300,000 to 14,874,000; and the increase was progressive. The increase, Mr. Charles Buller said, was principally in the Sunday London and the weekly Country papers. Against it must be set off the suppression of such unstamped publications as came under the head of newspapers, and were not, like Mr. Roebuck's, political pamphlets, or merely records of proceedings in the courts of justice and police. The new law has suppressed all the unstamped newspapers, and thereby curtailed the enjoyments, and shut up one source of the information and improvement of the poor. We maintain that such has been its effect, because, making every allowance for the inflammatory trash which some unstamped papers contained, and would supply again were the tax abolished, the balance of good we believe to have preponderated; aud we are assured that a cheap newspaper might be made a more effective instrument of civilization and instruction for the people than any which now exists. At present, they who have the will and the capacity to disseminate really sound and useful political knowledge among the masses, have no means of getting at them.

Mr. WAKLEY delivered a clever and amusing speech in support of the motion. Mr. Charles Buller was smart, but inconsistent. He argued that the tax ought to be abolished, but that Ministers ought not to give it up, because last year they insisted upon retaining it, and they would be chargeable with levity now if they abandoned the wrong course for the right. Mr. Buller is an ingenious casuist: he will perhaps settle with his friends the Ministers *how long* they ought to remain in their present purgatory, doing penance for the erroneous judgment of last year. To our plain and shallow common sense it has occurred, that the more manly, dignified, and statesmanlike course, would have been to relinquish error and adopt the truth as soon as they discovered their mistake. Sir Robert Peel, cannot be honest for one evening; he never makes a speech without a shuffle, or a quick or a saving-clause in some part of it. Thus on Thursday, after expressing his decided opposition to Mr. Roebuck's motion, he concluded with an intimation, that if certain documents promised by Mr. Rice should prove that benefit would be derived from abolishing the duty entirely he should be ready to vote for abolition. He means to keep it as the source of a nice little bit of popularity for himself when he next becomes Minister.

Sir ROBERT is willing to have it understood that his advent to power is not far off. He knows as well as well as anybody, that the Tories require the prospect of place and its profits to stimulate them to exertion They feel cold and cheerless in opposition; but give them hope of crossing to the right sight side of the chair, and their courage revives. The Whigs have been scattering *voces ambiguas* about "resignation" during the week, as if for the very purpose of supplying Peel with provender for his hacks. What mean they? What good purpose can they possibly propose to themselves from hinting at an intention to abandon office? We do not believe that they have any design of the sort; and more-over, we do not believe that Sir Robert Peel and the leading Tories are yet ready to return to power. The attempt, under present circumstances and prospects, would be hazardous in the extreme. All the real difficulties which embarrass the Whigs would press upon the Tories with equal force; while Ireland would be hostile; the English middle classes working their downfal; and the masses in a highly inflammable state—displeased with the Whigs, but having a far longer and more bitter reckoning to settle with the Tories. Yet Sir Robert Peel, with the view, as we have supposed, to revive the hopes of his followers, and to regain perhaps the ground he has lost since the triumph at Glasgow, vapured on Tuesday about there being men in the country ready and able to save the state vessel from shipwreck, should its present officers abandon it in alarm. We have often observed, that when the headlong zealots and greedy placehunters of the party have been venting their discontent at his pusillanimous indecision, Sir Robert has taken an opportunity to swell and talk big: and that, we suspect, is the secret of his vapouring on Tuesday, rather than any real expectation of a speedy return to office.

The Foreign intelligence this week is again very scanty. The Paris paris papers supply nothing but rumours about the *crise Ministerielle*, which is not yet over. Guizot, Mole, Montalivet, and Soult, have each of them endeavoured to form a Cabinet acceptable both to the Chambers and the King, and have each failed. Soult, Thiers, Humann, and Passy, resolved to enter the Cabinet together, if at all, and upon a Liberal policy foreign and domestic: Thiers especially insisted upon a guarantee from the King, that he should be allowed to prevent the accession of Carlos to the throne of Spain. The King treated the demand as a personal insult. Guizot absolutely implored Thiers to forget old differences, and join with him in an attempt to form a Cabinet. Thiers refused to desert his Liberal allies. It would seem that if Thiers were out of the way, the King's difficulties would be much diminished; but he is too powerful to be excluded, and now too independent to be admitted into the Cabinet with safety to the selfish policy of Louis Philip.

The Chamber of Deputies met on Wednesday; but the attendance of members was not sufficient to form a quorum.

There is some alarm for the tranquility of Paris. On Tuesday, the streets were constantly patrolled by strong bodies of cavalry; and many persons were arrested. The run on the savings banks still continued, but was not so severe as it had been. Commercial distress was spreading, and in the manufacturing towns multitudes were out af employ.

It is said that the Legitimists entertained the wise project of sending the Duke of Bordeaux to the camp of Don Carlos, and were only prevented by the fear of provoking Louis Philip to crush the Don and the Duke together,—a very reasonable apprehension!

From Spain there is a rumour that Don Carlos had received a large sum of money from the Northern Powers, for the clothing of his army. It is said that Mendizabal has a plan for raisng some money by admitting British cotton goods into Spain, and anticipating the duties. There is no news from the seat of war. Some disturbances have broken out in Barcelona and Valencia; but not of a very serious character.

The trial of James Greenacre for the murder of Hannah Brown, and of Sarah Gale for aiding and comforting him, was commenced in the Central Criminal Court on Monday, before Chief Justice Tindal, Justices Coltman and Coleridge, and the Recorder. The court was much crowded at an early hour, although nobody was admitted without a Sheriffs' order. The counsel for the prosecution were Messrs. Adolphus, Bodkin, and Clarkson; for the prisoners, Messrs. Price and Payne. Greenacre is thin, with a dark complexion, and resolute expression of countenance: he pleaded "Not guilty," in a quiet but distinct tone of voice. The woman appeared to be in extreme distress: her plea was scarcely audible. The trial occupied two days. A great quantity of evidence was given, with the substance of which our readers and the public are already acquianted; we shall therefore only make a summary of the chief points.

It will be recollected that Greenacre, in his own account of the bloody deed, stated that Hannah Brown, was last alive in his company, and at his house in Carpenter's Buildings, on Christmas eve; and that, by kicking the chair on which she was tilting backwards and forwards, he caused her to fall with such violence on her head as to produce instantaneous death; that afterwards, being much alarmed, he mutilated her corpse, and carried the head, trunk, and limbs, to the places where they were severally found. In some parts of this statement Greenacre was confirmed by several witnessess, who swore to a variety of minute particulars; but as far as related to the manner in which the woman actually met her death he was distinctly contradicted. Greenacre said in confession, that the woman Brown was drunk when he had himself given her rum to drink a short time before her death. It appeared by the evidence of the surgeons who examined the body, that she had taken but a small quantity of spirits—that it could not have been rum, but most probably was gin: besides there was evidence to prove that the deceased was a sober and well-conducted woman, rather, staid and careful. The room was very small—less than four feet square—that it seemed impossible that the deceased could have fallen in the manner described by Greenacre. She bore the marks of a severe blow on the eye—"a tremendous black eye" which the surgeons said could scarcely have been caused by a fall, but must have been occasioned by a heavy blow with the fist; and moreover that it must have been given before life was extinct. The blow, in whatever way given, was such as to smash the eye, and force a discharge of the fluid matter. The internal state of the head also indicated that the throat was cut before she was quite dead, this might have been done while the stupor lasted, occasioned by the violence of the blow. A wound at the back of the head had been mentioned by Greenacre, but he said nothing of the more conspicuous bruise in front. There was no evidence to prove that the murder of the woman was premeditated, except that the bag in which the trunk was found was proved to have been several days in Greenacre's possession before the day of the death The chief point in Greenacre's favour was the apparent absence of motive for murdering the woman. She was engaged to marry him; and the possession of her property, which seems to have been trifling' would have followed in due course; or, if he wished to get her money and rid himself of her, it would have been easy to a person so well acquainted will London to have deserted her. This point does not seen to have been put very forcibly to the Jury by the prisoner's counsel.

Against Gale the most suspicious facts were, that she left Greenacre, with whom she had been living, on the day of the murder; that she returned to him the day after; that she borrowed large quantities of water, probably to wash the room; that she pawned the clothes, and wore the ear-rings and boa of the deceased; and that several other articles belonging to Hannah Brown were found in the house which she occupied with Greenacre in Walworth, when they were both apprehended.

A technical objection to the indictment was taken by the prisoners' counsel; but it did not seem to weigh much with the Court. Chief Justice Tindal charged the Jury very fully, and very impartially, but rather, as we think, leaning to the inpression that Gale may have been innocent. The Jury, however, brought in a verdict of "guilty" against both.

Greenacre exhibited no emotion, and the woman seemed almost stupified. As the officers were conducting them to their seperate cells, she threw her arms round Greenacre's neck, and kissed him. The crowd on the staircase leading up to the court, and in the street, received the verdict with tumultuous cheers and yells of triumph.

On Wednesday, Mr. Payne, on behalf of the prisoners, moved that judgment be respited, on the ground of an informality in the indictment. The Recorder said that he could not yield to this application. By an alteration in the law, a longer time between sentence and execution was allowed than formerly; and an opportunity would be given for a due consideration of any point that might be raised in the prisoner's favour. The prisoners were then brought up for sentence.

Greenacre protested his innocence; asked what motive he could have for committing the murder, and complained of the brutal feeling which had been raised against him. He declared that Gale was entirely innocent.

The Recorder then dwelt upon the enormity of the crime, and read a passage from *Butler's* Analogy in order to revive within the criminal the dying sparks of virtue and religion." He [illegible] Greenacre to be hanged, and buried within the precincts of the prison. Gale was sentenced to transportation for life; with an intimation' however, that the circumstances in her case would be taken into consideration by the Home Sacretary.

Fabricated confessions of Greenacre, it is said, have been published by the murder-mongers who [illegible]. He is said to have confessed that he killed Hannah Brown with a blow from a rolling-pin, and then dragged her over a pail and cut her throat. But [illegible] dicted; there is no authentic confession.

APRIL 22. NEWS OF THE [illegible]

The Parliamentary week, up to last [illegible] occupied with but one subject. On Monday [illegible] debate on the intervention of this country in the affairs of Spain, which was adjourned from that day to the next, and was not brought to a close till four o'clock on the following morning; when the House of Commons supported the Ministers by a vote of 278 to 242. The majority was as large as either party anticipated, and proves the utter useless in the Tories to attempt the overthrow of the Melbourne Administration, by means of the Peel Party, on a question of foreign policy. Liberals of all shades may be united against Carlo-Miguelite-Toryism. Mr. Roebuck indeed refused to vote with Ministers. He left the House after delivering a speech against both parties, and Mr. Harvey followed Mr. Roebuck's example. Sir William Molesworth, Mr. Grote, Mr. Leader, and other staunch Radicals, remained, and, on the principle that Whigs are better than Tories, though much worse than they ought to be, resisted what was manifestly an effort to smooth the way of the Tories to place.

The circumstances under which the subject was brought forward, prove beyond doubt, that the Opposition professed sympathy with the suffering Legion and the brave Basque people, and anxiety for the national honour, merely as a convenient cover for an assault on office. Sir Henry Hardinge, moved an address to the King against the renewal of the Order in Council for suspending the Foreign enlistment Act, and against the employment of the Marines in any service not strictly naval, according to the interpretation which Tories find it convenient to given to the phrase "naval coöperation." The proof that the pretence on which this motion was founded is hollow and base, lies within the compass of a few facts, none of them recondite. The relief of Bilboa was mainly effected by the aid of the British Marines: the instances of insubordination, quoted by Sir Henry Hardinge, had occurred in the Legion before the meeting of Parliament, and were quite notorious: the suffering endured by the Legion was equally well known; and the cruelties committed by the Christino Spaniards, and imputed (falsely, as it turned out) to the officers and men under General Evans, had become old stories in the public journals. In short, the materials of nearly the whole of Sir Henry Hardinge's opening and inculpatory speech must have been in his hands for some months; and yet he did not reply to the challenge give in the King's Speech to discuss this subject: his tender heart bled in secret over the sufferings of his fellow countrymen; his horror at the contamination of their morals, though stifling, found no vent; his indignation at the idea of "walking into the enemy" and "skivering" them behind ramparts, was smothered; and, lastly, his high sense of the injury done to the national honour never prompted him to stir in its defence,—until it was decided in Tory councils that the defeat of Evans before Hernani might be converted into the means of annoying the Whig Ministers, and by possibility help the Opposition to a safer clutch at the seals. *Then* Sir Henry Hardinge was ready to do his master's bidding. *Then* his corked-up

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sympathy, indignation, and piety, bounced out in a three-column speech, full of imputations and attacks on absent follow-soldiers, but free from any thing approaching to a statesmanlike view of the really important question lying under the mass of calumny and misrepresentation which party-spirit piled upon it. It was proved by the evidence of General Shaw, in a letter read by Mr. Otway Cave, that Sir Henry Hardinge had found his attacks on General Evans and the Legion on evidence not trustworthy; and what then was the conduct of Sir Henry? Instead of doing justice to the absent, and retracting his disproved charges, he delivered a dozen irregular speeches with a view to bolster them up. But he miserably failed, and altogether exhibited himself in as pitiable a light as the most vindictive of those whom he assailed in their absence could wish to see him placed in.

Sir ROBERT PEEL, too, must fare little better in the public opinion than Sir Henry Hardingh. At the commencement of the session, when victory was on the side of the Queen of Spain, and public sympathy, right or wrong, ran in favour of the Palmerston policy, Sir Robert Peel sought to share in the popularity which the Government was reaping; and he pompously avowed his admiration of the gallantry of our countrymen in Spain, and his truly English feeling of pride and delight at their success. A reverse came—something might be made of it; and then the tone of the Tory leader was changed, and he became the worthy coadjutor of Sir Henry Hardinge in defaming the character and conduct of "my gallant countrymen." This is characteristic of the man; to whose nature and temperament generosity is a stranger, and who when he affects to be especially candid is always hypocritical and false.

The manner and spirit in which the Tories conducted the debate was as bad as possible, and the ground they chose was so narrow that it seemed scarcely worth the trouble of defence. They admitted that the Quadruple Treaty was binding; and that themselves, if in power, would faithfully execute it: they only demurred to the mode of its execution by the present Government, whom they charged with doing more than it required. Thus the principle of interference or non-interference was laid aside; and all that was said against intereference by the Tories in the course of the debate was irrelevant to the position they had taken up. Whether, according to the old practice of the British and other nations, our fellow countrymen should be allowed to inlist in the service of a foreign power—and whether the Marines should be marched two, three, or five miles from the coast—were the questions on which the Tories joined issue with Ministers, and declared their readiness to go to the country. Now we suspect that the "country" would give this brief reply—"Let Englishmen go where they like to Spain or elsewhere; and as for the Quadruple Treaty, let its provisions be honourably and liberally fulfiled, even at the risk of a somewhat long march for the Marines." The Tories, pledged to fulfil the stipulations of the Quadruple Treaty, have no cafe for *the country*.

The policy, however, of our original participation in the Quadruple Treaty, is a different and more doubtful question. It is idle to talk about non-interference having been the policy of Britain in former times. England carries the load of an immense debt incurred in meddling with the internal affairs of the Continental nations. Mr. Fox and other statesmen may have protested against such waste of national treasures; but it is indisputable that English Kings and Ministers of all parties, from the Norman Conquest to the present day, have interfered in the disputes of foreign countries. It is therefore no especial reproach against the present Ministers that they have interfered in the affairs of Spain; and moreover, it must be recollected that the sympathies of the people went with them, and that the Liberal Press and Liberal Members of Parliament cheered them on Doubtless, the recollection of the former encouragement, and repeatedly expressed [illegible]on of the foreign policy of the Government, had [illegible]ith the Radicals who gave Ministers their majori[illegible]ursday morning. Continued approval of that po[illegible] not, however, implied by the Radical votes on [illegible]y. The failure of the assistance given by England [illegible]own the insurrection in Spain, has opened the eyes [illegible] who originally applauded intervention. The chief [illegible]ailure has, probably, been the treachery of Louis [illegible] who has deceived Lord Palmerston and betray[illegible]ueen of Spain. But be this as it may, the fact of [illegible] beyond doubt, and the probability that our con[illegible]teference will be productive of at least as much [illegible] as benefit to the cause of the Queen and of con[illegible]al freedom, amounts almost to a certainty. The [illegible]on seems to follow, that as soon as we can honou[illegible] free of our engagements, that course should be [illegible] difficulty is, how are we to get free? and this [illegible]mplies, that the Quadruple Treaty is condemn[illegible]erience.

[illegible]ave already characterized the speeches of Sir Hen[illegible]nge and Sir Robert Peel, the most noticeable of [illegible]elivered by the Opposition Members. On the Go[illegible]t side of the House there were several clever spee[illegible] only one which took a comprehensive view of [illegible]ect, and displayed superior ability; and that one [illegible] Palmerston's. We have not been in the habit [illegible] our Foreign Secretary credit for the talent he ex[illegible]n that occasion. His exposure of the false pre[illegible] the Opposition, was effective and cutting; his [illegible] the more generous feelings of his audience and [illegible]ntry on behalf of an ally in distress, bespoke no [illegible] powers of oratory: he made a skilful use of the [illegible]t which favoured his side of the question; his [illegible]ion of the principle and the mode of interference [illegible] adopted, if not sound, was plausible; and his [illegible]spect of the general course of his policy as Foreign Secretary, though sufficiently self-complacent, was well worked up, and generally felt to be just. It is his great merit that he entered office at a time when, according to Lord Ashburton, if he had an angel from Heaven to write his despatches he could not prevent a general war in six months; and yet, with unimportant exceptions, the peace has been preserved for six years.

Lord Palmerston's speech ought, perhaps, to have been been delivered earlier in the debate. If he had risen immediately after Sir Henry Hardinge sat down, much irrelevant talk would have been spared, and much precious time saved. The House had a right to know what defence the Foreign Secretary had in store, and what course he intended to take. On these points they were left in ignorance till about midnight on Wednesday. We can easily imagine Lord Palmerstons's excuse: he will say, that if he had replied to Hardinge, the Ministerial strength would have been exhausted, as not one of his colleagues could give him efficient assistance, and he had to rely upon himself alone. The apology may be valid; but then, it gives a sorry account of the capacity; industry, and information of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

The foreign policy debate pushed the other business of the week out of its place. The Irish Poor-law, the Canada Resolutions, the Church-rate Bill, and Mr. William's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act, were all deferred. Mr. Williams, backed by Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, made an effort to obtain precedence for his motion on Tuesday, as it stood first on the list of notices for that day; but Lord John Russell ruled that an adjourned debate ought to be resumed in preference to other business, and threatened Mr Williams with his majority if he persevered in the intention to force on his motion. It was ultimately arranged, that on the 8th of May Mr. Williams should have precedence; which, we suppose, is equivalent to a postponement of the Budget, previouly fixed for the 8th. On Thursday the wearied Members refused to sit; so the notices of motions for that day were "dropped." The whole business of the session is thus thrown into disorder; and the Vote-paper is nearly useless as a record of future arrangements. This is the consequence of long speeches about nothing. Last week, by adjournment of the debate on the Irish Municipal Bill, Mr. Hume's motion for Household Suffrage was jockied off; this week the Septennial Act motion is got rid of in the same way: yet the Downing Street journalists have the assurance to charge the delay and disorder of public business on the Radicals! Let them name a single Radical measure the dicussion of which has occupied more than one night. No—the Ministers alone, or they mainly and their friends the "gentlemen opposite assisting," are to blame for the backward state of the sessional busines.

LOUIS PHILIP has at length succeeded in patching up a sort of "lath and plaster" Cabinet. The Doctrinaires are excluded, as well as Soult and Thiers; and none but the subservient tools of the Court are in office. The following is the list of the new Administration.

Count Mole, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Count de Montalivet, Minister of the Interior.
M. de Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction.
M. Lacave-Laplagne, Minister of the Finances.
M. Barthe, Keeper of the Seals.
General Bernard, Minister of War.
M. Martin du Nord, Minister of Commerce and Public Works.
Admiral de Rosamel, Minister of the Navy.

It is not believed that these commonplace persons can long maintain themselves in power; but much depends on the course pursued by Thiers and Guizot; who, thought both now in Opposition, will scarcely act together. The policy of the new Government is expected to be more Liberal than that of the last; and it is mentioned as a symptom of improvement, that the Court cabal has been broken up, and M. Fonfrede, its most active member, and editor of a newspaper which advocated Absolutism, is turned adrift and forced to quit Paris.

The *apanage* for the Duke de Nemours is withdrawn, and the Government has left it to the Chamber to determine what shall be the sum allowed to the Duke and Duches of Orleans for their establishment.

Commercial affairs in France continue in a deplorable condition. The draft upon the saving banks of Paris exceeds the deposits in the proportion of seven to one; and the distress of the working classes was very great, and on the increase.

Heavy falls of snow, which rendered the roads almost impassable, have put a stop to military operations in the insurgent provinces of Spain. It is, however, believed at San Sebastian, that as soon as the weather will permit, General Evans is resolved to make a daring attempt to recover his lost reputation, and to attack the Carlists without waiting for the coöperation of the Spanish Generals.

There are rumours of popular insurrections at Saragossa and Cadiz. At a sitting of the Cortes, on the 10th instant, a resolution urging Ministers to take more energetic measures to put down the civil war, was rejected, by 98 to 56 votes.

At Leghorn, thirty-four pupils of an academy have been imprisoned on a charge of participating in a treasonable conspiracy recently discovered there.

The farewell address of General Jackson to the American people, and the inaugural address of the new President Van Buron, though interesting in the United States, possess little political importance. The General, in reviewing the policy of his administration, reiterates his opinions against a paper currency, and on the danger of allowing the General Government to trench upon the privileges of the separate States. He also aims a parting blow at his old enemy the Bank. Van Buren pledges himself in general terms to adhere to the policy of his predecessors. His opponents declare that his speech is "non-committal throughout;" but, on the subject of slavery he is certainly explicit anough. He declares that he never will sanction any measure for interfering with the existing system either in the District of Columbia or elsewhere.

The commercial advices from the United States are alarming. Very extensive failures, amounting in one instance to between two and three millions sterling, have occurred in New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans; and this was the consequence of the first intelligence from this country that affairs were in a bad way. Subsequent advices would be of a still more discouraging character; and we must therefore be prepared for news of the worst description from America.

Sir FRANCIS HEAD closed the session of the Assembly of Upper Canada on the 4th of March, in a speech full of self-congratulation on the success of his policy, and his triumph over the Reformers. On the previous day, the Committee of the House of Assembly delivered a report, (to the House itself, we suppose,) consisting chiefly of abuse of Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Papineau, and the Lower Canadian Assembly. It appears to us that "blackguard" is the proper epithet to apply to this document; which is precisely what the report of a Legislative Assembly ought not to be. Its style and contents strengthen our conviction that Sir Francis Head has crammed the Assembly with persons who are conscious of having no right to be there, and are anxious to prove their obsequiousness to the power which upholds them in spite of the majority of their fellow cttizens,

Sir FRANCIS HEAD and his tools are felicitating themselves on the peace, loyalty, and contentment which reign in Upper Canada, and getting up addresses and reports which Sir Francis expects to find useful in Downing Street; but we have been favoured with the perusal of some private correspondence a from well-informed person in the province, which gives a very different account of the state of public opinion. A bitter feeling of exasperation prevails against the Government; the people are forming themselves into associations for self-defence; petitions to the Congress of the United States have been sent, praying for assistance against an oppressive Government; evidence in proof of the accusations against Sir Francis Head is collected; and the spirit of discontent with the domination of the mother-country is becoming daily more prevalent. Such is the tenor of our private advices from well-informed persons; and we rely on it in preference to the speeches and "reports" of Sir Francis Head and his Assembly, whose interests lead them to misrepresent facts and deceive the people and Legislature of England,—an easier task than to gain respect and popularity where they are known, and where their proceedings are understood.

APRIL 29.—NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary business of the past week ought to have been important; although the chief factors on the stage of politics have walked through their parts with a listless air—it might be carelessness, it might be the consciousness that the whole session is a farce. The Peers have not kicked the Irish Municipal Bill out of their premises, but have treated it with politeness; and the Commons have passed the Canada Resolutions in Committee, after a drawling, lackadaisical sort of debate, that must have been soothing to Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey—what the Canadians may think of the way in which their dearest rights are violated, is another matter.

The Tory Peers had a meeting at Apsley House on Monday; when, after a stormy discussion it is said, the resolution was taken to allow the Irish Corporation Bill to go into Committee. This, as the story goes was the dictum of *the* Duke; who being asked what he intended to do with it in Committee, replied that it would be time enough to determine that point when the bill got there. In these few words, we apprehend, lies the secret of the Tory policy; and thence arises the interest of the political events of the week.

The Tories desire office, yet dare not clutch it. They are alarmed at the aspect of affairs. England is in a state of suffering and irritation, incident to a monied and commercial crisis; and the hatred of the Irish millions hanging like a mill-stone on the necks of the Tory leaders. As in a season of suffering the existing Government must incur odium more or less, independent of its good or ill deservings, it has probably become a part of the Conservative policy to keep the Whig Ministers in office for the present to bear the brunt of the nation's ill humour as well as the fair consequences of their own faults; and in the mean time, while the storm in the commercial world is blowing over, to devise some method of diminishing Irish hostility and bringing Irish support. In this mood, the Peers read the Municipal Bill a second time on Tuesday, and did not object to defer the Committee for ten days—till the 4th of May. Gladly, no doubt, would they strike a compromise with Ireland, or do almost any thing else which would restore them to power. But they are beset with difficulties. From the Whigs Mr. O'Connell would take little—from the Tories he would refuse much, because it must be purchased at the expense of that portion of "justice to Ireland" which is comprised in the "paternal administration" of Lord Mulgrave. Thus O'Connell, regarded as the impersonation of his country's quarrel, presents an insurmountable obstacle to the success of the Tory schemes. He will not trust the Tories. Even now he is labouring to excite a stronger spirit of opposition to them in Ireland than they have ever yet experienced. Such is the situation of the Tory party—very embarrassing and not likely to mend: they can *do* nothing which would better their prospects. If they deprive the Municipal Bill of every thing that makes it valuable or popular, then they add fresh fuel to the flame of Irish hatred: if they leave enough to render it worth acceptance, they increase the power without diminishing the enmity of their opponents. The Tory game then is to "rub on," and trust to the chapter of accidents.

Ministers seem to fancy that their policy is also to "rub on;" and the process is much easier to placemen than to place-hunters, as the former have the solid comforts derivable from possession. But whether it can be the true policy of Ministers to defer every thing like collision, Lord Melbourne might well question, when he sees his adversaries so willing to agree to postponements, and so averse to close quarters. At the end of the session, it will be a pleasant thing to the Tories to be able to say to the people—"Your Ministers are inefficient, they can carry nothing: their measures are crowded upon us all at once, so that it is quite impossible to give them due deliberation; though Parliament met in January, we never got the great measure of the session, the Irish Municipal Bill into Committee till May: you see it is the fault of Ministers, and we are not to blame that this session, like the last, has produced nothing." Surely Lord Melbourne ought to have it in his power to retort upon the Obstructives, that the delay is to be put to their account, not his; that he wished them to deal with the measures brought from the Commons with promptitude, but that the Obstructives refused, and then, taking advantage of their own wrong, reproach him with its consequence That would be one mode of "ripening the pear, still raw; and that would be the course of Ministers if they were real ly intent upon any thing but scrambling through the session.

The fee charged on the admission of freemen in cities and boroughs to the elective franchise, is commonly paid by the canditates who wish to secure the votes of that pure class. It affords an excuse for bribery, and tends to deter any but the rich from contesting a place where freemen abound. It is bad in principle. The right to vote being admitted, as in the case of freemen it is, every facility should be given to the exercise of that right. This is the ground on which the payment should he abolished: but it is not on this ground that the House of Commons have agreed to abolish it. On Wednesday, Mr. Williams of Coventry, with the aid of Mr. Wason of Ipswich, Mr. Trevor of Durham, and with the full sanction of Lord Sandon of Liverpool, carried the second reading of his bill for doing away with the payment of the fees by the freemen, or their purchasers. Lord John Russell also supported the measure. But the arguments in its favour were, that the freemen were a most respectable and patrotic class of persons; that they were the representatives of the industrious poor; and that the abolition of the fees would lessien the expenses of elections: nobody ventured to state fairly and broadly that it is the duty of the Legislature to remove every obstruction in the way of exercising the franchise. The Radicals perhaps abstained from putting the claim on this footing from prudential motives; and Lord John Russell could not with decency or consistency use the argument, because, with a view to counteract any advantage which the Tories might derive from a reduction in the expense of gaining the votes of their friends the freemen, he proposed, not to abolish, but to *relax* the payment of rates as a qualification for voting by the 10*l*. householders. Instead of compelling the elector to pay the taxes due in April previously to the 2d. of June, Lord John Russell means to insert a clause in Mr. William's bill, to defer the time of payment till the 20th of October; and this he will do not with a view to consider the acquisition of the franchise less troublesome, not so much to diminish the difficulty of exercising it, as to balance the slight boon given to the freemen. He is afraid to offend the freemen by opposing Mr. William's bill, and yet eager to counterbalance the advantage he fears that bill will confer upon his opponents. It was an excellent opportunity for getting rid of all the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Act: but Lord John Russell's policy is to "wind his way between right and wrong." Sir Robert Peel delivered a characteristic speech against the rate-paying relaxation, while he feebly supported the boon to the freemen; he professed an aversion to break down the qualification established by the Reform Act, and could not see why the freemen should not be relieved and the 10*l* householders remain as they are. He cut some jokes about the discovery now made by the Liberals that the freemen were virtuous and incorruptible. This sneer elicited loud cheers from the purchasers of the freemen who sat behind him. Peel seemed annoyed, and did not know very well what to do. So far certainly, Lord John Russell's tactics were successful; but, altogether, we have seldom read a more dishonest and descreditable debate on both sides of the House than that on Mr. Williams's bill.

A sensation has been created in the money-market this week by the appearance of a new description of American Securities. In consequence of the extreme difficulty of procuring unexceptionable bills of exchange to remit to England, the merchants of New York called upon the Bank of the United States to supply them with the promissory notes of that establishment, payable in London. This application was immediately acceded to; and the consequence is, that a very large amount of paper, of which the following is a specimen, has been remitted to this country.

"No. 86. 1,200l.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Philadelphia, Mar. 30, 1837.

"The President, Directors. and Company of the Bank of the United States promise to pay to the bearer, on the first day of April 1838, Twelve Hundred Pounds Sterling, at the Counting-house of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. in London.

"L. S. "Witness the seal of the said Company and the signature of their President and Cashier.

"S. JAUEUN, Cashier "N. BIDDLE, President."

Not only the Bank of the United States, but the Manhattan Company the Bank of America, the Morris Canal Company, and the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, have issued promissory notes of the same description; which have been discounted in London at the rate of between 6 and 7 per cent. No doubt seems to be entertained of the legality of circulating paper of this description; and we may expect to have as much of it as the market will bear.

The consequences of this operation may be very serious, in several ways. The first effect appears to have been to relieve the American trade; and the second to knock down the premium of Exchequer Bills, which fell yesterday to the extent of 11*s*. or 12*s*. How this inundation of American paper will affect our circulating medium permanently, is a difficult question to decide. It would seem to destroy the control of the Bank of England over the currency, by bringing foreign money lending establishments into the British market. It is very probable that the existing notes will be replaced not with gold but with fresh notes; and it is possible that gold may be shipped to the United States in return for a supply of this paper. But there is no end to speculation on the working of this new financial achievement of the enterprising and sagacious Mr. Nicholas Biddle. We must wait till we are instructed by some experience before we can speak confidently on the subject.

The French papers are chiefly occupied with discussions in the Chamber of Deputies on the America question as it is called the additional allowance to the Duke of Orleans in consequence of his marriage, the dower of the Queen of the Belgians, and the trial of Meunier and his accomplices. The African debate was signalized by an energetic speech from Thieres; who advised that France should restrict her possession to Algiers, Bona, and Oran, with a view, not to the establishment of an empire in Africa, but to the command of the Mediterrinean, in which in the event of a war would, he said, be of immense importance to France. No doubt it would; but Thiers should remember that Great Britain holds Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian Islands, and that the command of the Mediterrian does not depend upon the possession of an African fortress more or less. The Duke of Orleans is to have 100,000l., and hie wife 12,000l. a year. The lady is to arrive in Paris on the 26th of May, and the marriage is to take place at Fontainbleau on the 5th of June. The dower of the Queen of the Belgians is to be 25,000l.; which it is expected that the Chambers will vote, although reluctantly, and with insinuations against the meanness of Louis Philip; whose mode of expending the civil list, the Liberals maintain, should be made public, in order that it may be seen whether it is really insufficient for the payment of his daughter's fortune. The trial of Meunier, which seems to have excited very little interest, was brought to a close on Tuesday Meunier was found guilty and sentenced to be put to death as a parricide. Lavaux and Lacaza were acquitted. Lavaux had in fact been found guilty, by a vote of 67 to 65;; but the law requires a majority of five-eights of the Peers present, and so he escaped. It is doubtful whether the sentence against Meunier will be enforced,; as almost every body believes him to be insane. When he was told that the Peers had condemned him, he exhibited not the least emotion; but was thrown into a paroxysm of rage when informed of the acquittal of Lavaux and Lacaze, whom he declared to be his instigators.

Commercial matters are as bad as ever in France; but it would seem that some means had been taken to employ the poor, as the run on the saving banks has not been so severe this week as the last.

The news from Spain is scanty. Don Sebastian and Irribarren are said to be in motion, the former towards the South, the latter watching him. It is the general impression in Bayonne, that the Legion will be disbanded, with the exception of the Lancer Regiment and the Artillery, when the term of its service expires, on the 10th of June. The Government have given assurances to General Evans that all arrears of pay shall be discharged, and ships be in readiness to convey the men to England. There is a reasonable apprehension of disorders in San Sebastian should these precautions be neglected.

Proofs of the *contentment* which Ministers assured the House of Commons was prevalent in all parts of our North American Colonies, except Lower Canada, may be gathered from almost every colonial newspaper that reaches this country. The rejection of Sir Francis Head's plan for saddling Upper Canada with a church establishment, was an illustration of the entire accordance between the Governor and the people. Sir Archibald Campbell's little difference with the New Brunswick House of Assembly, which we lately mentioned, and his recall from that province, only show that the best friends will fall out sometimes. The resolutions of the Nova Scotian House of Assembly in favour of an elective Legislative Council, demonstrate the entire satisfaction of that people with their political condition; thought indeed, the fact, which the latest arrivals communicate, that those resolutions have been rescinded in a fit of *alarm*, rather makes against the notion of an affectionate reliance on the Government, for we are told that "perfect love casteth out fear." To the above instances must be added that of Newfoundland, where the Governor has such reliance on the thorough loyalty of the people, that he has actually taken advantage of a flaw in the writs for new elections issued by himself, to prevent the meeting of the Parliament he had summoned. Such a proceeding would augment the existing alarm and anger in turbulent Lower Canada; but in Newfoundland it will doubtless be received as a fresh proof of the kind consideration of the Governor. So desirous, indeed, is this functionary of saving the people from the effects of their own folly in electing to the Assembly ignorant men who admire Mr. Papineau, that but for this discovery of the flaw, he had determined to dissolve the Assembly, and procure another more rational and tractable, by the employment of the sort of means which Sir Francis Head found efficacious in Upper Canada.

Thus we see that, with the exception of Lower Canada, *all* our North American provinces are well governed and contented. Happy Nova Scotia! fortunate Newfoundland!

COURIER,—APRIL 25.

The promptitude and sagacity the American merchants have displayed in the existing emergency redounds infinitely to the credit of Mr. Biddle and of the other gentlemen who have co-operated with him. By sending over undoubted bills, payable at a distant date, the Americans will gain time to make shipments of produce and bullion to this country, and to overload our markets, and those of Amsterdam and Paris, with all sorts of public securities. The latter will be offered at a low price compared with the interest to be made by similar investments here, and we are well convinced that in the end the matter will be principally adjusted, not by the import of American produce and bullion to England, but by our obtaining State and other securities in exchange for the balance due to us by the Americans. That this will have no very favourable operation on our interests is most true; but we had no right to anticipate that we should get so well out of the scrape. Having led the Americans upon the ice, and enticed them to get so deeply into our debt, we need not wonder that they should endeavour to cancel their obligations with the least inconvinience to themselves. It would be well if the experience of the wide-spread mischief that has arisen from the mis-management of the American trade were to lead in future to a sounder method of con-

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ducting business. Of this, however, we have little hope. A vast amount of Capital is employed in carrying on the trade of Great Britain; but of this, we are sorry to say, a comparatively small and constantly decreasing proportion belongs to the merchants. The latter are not generally wealthy; most of the capital employed in their business is furnished to them by others, who are nowise responsible for the undertakings in which it is embarked. If we were to affirm that *two thirds* of all the capital employed in the trade of England belonged to other parties than the merchants, we incline to think we should not be beyond, but rather within the mark. It is plain, however, that all the chance of extraordinary profit on the one hand, and all the risk of extraordinary loss on the other, instead of being equally apportioned over the total capital employed, must either in the one case accrue to, or in the other fall to be deducted (provided it do not swallow it entirely up) from that *one third part* of the capital employed which is the property of the merchant? It is needless to dwell on the exceedingly speculative, or rather, we should say gambling character, that this necessarily imposes on all our commercial engagements. We regret, however, that we have not at present time to enter more fully into the investigation of this matter. But we think we have said enough to show that all undue facilities for the obtaining of credit must be injurious alike to the merchant and the public. The sooner we revert to the Dutch plan, the better will it be for the public interest.

CITY—Saturday Evening.

Much more anxiety has prevailed in the mercantile classes more immediately connected with the American trade in consequence of the contents of the commercial advices from New York, of the 8th instant, by the packet ship Independence, and which were received this morning. However anxious the state of commercial affairs at New York may have rendered the merchant on this side of the Atlantic, it is admitted that it has been anticipated by precautionary measures, which will, at any rate for a time, relieve the pressure here. The difficulties in New York and the other principal cities of the Union have, however, proved to be greater than some very sanguine parties anticipated. The failures since the commencement of this commercial panic amount to about 88, and the amount of the liabilities of the unfortunate parties are to be calculated at from 8,000,000l to 9,000,000l. It has also been confidently stated by parties who have received advices that some of these firms had been driven to the necessity of suspending their payments in order to avoid the continued payment of an enormous rate of interest to enable them to meet their engagements, and that many of them would eventually pay in full. Great difficulties existed in obtaining bonds from the Bank of the United States, and as that establishment required a premium of 7 per cent, for money, and also refused to draw upon England under 12½ per cent., none but the most opulent firms could bear the enormous charge of that mode of remittance, and of course, the weaker houses suffered much more under the general pressure, which was considerably augmented by the receipt of the advices from this country of the 11th ult at New York. Another generel meeting of the merchants had taken place in New York, in consequence of the bad prospects of commercial affairs, but it does not appear that any measure af importance for their mutual relief was decided upon. Some few letters are very sanguine upon the results of the then trying period, upon what grounds it is, however, difficult to imagine, since, although these newly-created American bonds have nearly a year to run, there must be a very great reaction in the commercial affairs of the United States to enable the United States Bank to meet them without creating a future pressure in the money market there. We find that almost every letter received bears a different tone upon the existing state of affairs, but many of them concur in the statement that it is not expected that the Bank of the United States will extend the issue of these new bonds over the amount of one million and a half sterling. The entries for the exportation of specie previous to the sailing of this packet amounted to about 35,000 dollars, and it is stated that the late arrivals of specie have been smuggled out from New York with great risk to the exporters. No formal resolution had been adopted on the part of the United States Bank, for forwarding specie to this country from thence, and the arrangement for the opening of a credit account between that establishment and the Bank of England had not arrived out; but some of the banks had discounted more freely a few days previous to the date of those advices.

By a statement in one of the New York journals, the late distresses are said to have arisen out of overtrading and land speculations. There is a great similiarity in this remark and that which was advanced by the bullionists at the period of our panic in the year 1825-6, and there is a coincidence in the circumstances of the two countries, although at different periods, since the great British, like that of the late American panic, followed an extended resumption of cash payments, with the reduction of a paper currency.

This journal defends its arguments by the following statement, said to have been drawn up from correct returns:—

"From November, 1834, to July, 1835, the United States Bank suddenly expanded its discounts from about 45,000,000 of dollars to 65,000,000, and created a further issue of notes from about 16,000,000 dollars to 25,000,000 of dollars. In 1834 the importations of foreign goods were to the amount of 126,000,000 of dollars, and in 1835 to 150,000,000; whilst in the same period the sale of lands increased in amount from 4,000,000 to 15,000,000 of dollars.

"In 1836 all the banks of the United States expanded their discounts from 365,000,000 to 476,000,000 of dollars, the imports from 150,000,000 to 190,000,000 dollars, and the sales of lands from 13,000,000 to 24,000,000 of dollars. This year the difficulties have increased in consequence of the rapid construction of discounts and the concurrent diminishing of imports; whilst the sales of land amounted to only half the average of the past months of the present year as compared with the like period of the last year. Some considerable anxiety was creased in the mercantile interests generally by the announcament of the failure of Messrs. Mojoribank, Forrers, and Co., a firm which has borne the highest character in the East India and China trade. Their losses are ascribed to the great decline in teas and other China and India produce, and, as this failure is likely to cause much of that kind of produce to be thrown upon the market, it is feared that other houses will be involved. The adoption of our new free trade theories, at present has turned out to be a very dangerous experiment, and it will be long ere our commercial interests finally recover from its effects. The greatest attention is, however, fixed upon the Bank of England. The state of our commercial relations in the Eastern and the Western world must involve the directors of that corporation in very great responsibility; an artificial expansion of the currency in Great Britain and America, with a reckless contraction of the same in both countries, bids fair to shake the commerce of the two to its foundation. The greatest caution, combined with liberality, ought to be now exercised by the bank direction here. The policy of their opening credit accounts with the principal banks of the United States, whilst so large an amount of bonds is in circulation, has been seriously questioned, and the directors have taken more pains than formerly to obtain correct information of the state of the commercial money market on the other side of the Atlantic."

By the return of the aggregate amount of notes circulated by private and joint stock, banks in England and Wales, between the 31st af Dec., 1836, and the 1st of April, 1837, as compared with the like previous quarterly return, it appears that the issues of private banks have decreased in the amount of 479,761, and those of the joint stock banks in the amount of 502,978l, the total decrease amounting to 980,634l. This great reduction in the rural currency during so short a period accounts very considerably for much of the pressure which has been felt at a distance from the metropolis, and a large amount of the reduction of the circulation of joint stock banks may be attributed to the gradual winding up of the affairs of the Northern and Central Bank of England.

Some objection has been made to the new bonds of the United States' Bank to day which have been received by this arrival in consequence of their having been made payable to order, and not to bearer, which has rather checked the desire to deal in them: it is obvious that temporary speculators on the Stock Exchange are not desirous of incurring the responsibility of endorsing a species of paper that, after all, is founded but upon questionable principles, since upon every bargain an indorsement would be required, that would open a field to compound liabilities, that yet have not been rightly calculated upon. The bonds payable to bearer have been sold to a small amount at 94¼ to 95, and Morris's Banking Company at 98 to 98½.

The dealings in Consols and the Unfunded Debt continue to be effected by the new tide of speculation in this new description of security. Consols fluctuated about ¼ per cent., the highest quotation being 90⅜ for time, and the last 90½ buyers; for the next transfer day they are 90½ sellers. The Three-and-a Half per Cent. Reduced Annuities are 97⅛ to 97¼, and the New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. 98⅛ to 8⅜. Bank Stock is 203½ money, and 204⅛ account. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is 31 36, and on India Bonds 29 to 31.

There has been but very little disposition manifested to speculate in the Foreign Funds to day, and as the dividends due upon the Spanish active bonds on the 1st of May have not been advertised, it is considered the bondholders will be placed in the same situation as on the 1st of November. The meeting of the Chilion bondholders is fixed for Monday (this day), when M. Rosales is expected to propose a composition. Spanish Bonds closed at 21¼ a ½. Portuguese New Bonds at 46¼ a ½; and the Three per Cents at 29⅜. Brazilian Bonds are 84½; Chilian have advanced to 39; Danish Bonds are 72½. Dutch Stock is 53, and the Fives 99⅞.

There has been a little more demand for shares to-day. Great Western are 1½ prem; Stephenson's Brighton 3½ dis.; Blackwall 2⅜ dis. Birmingham have advanced to 3¼ prem.; and North Midland to 2 dis. Monday being a holyday at the Bank, the Stock Exchange will be shut by order of the committee.

BRITISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 204 3½	Long Annuities, 30 yrs. (exp. 5th Jan. 1860), 14 13-16 ⅜
3 per Cent. Red. Anns., 89⅛⅜⅛	India Bonds, 29 31 pm.
3 per Ct. Consols Anns., 90½⅜⅜½	South Sea Stock, 101⅞
3½ per Ct. Red. Anns., 97⅛	Bank Stock for Acct., 204⅜
New 3½ per Cent. Anns., 98⅜⅛⅝	Consols for Acct., May 24, 90½⅜½
Long Annuities (exp. 5th Jan., 1860), 14¼ 9-16 ⅞	

Exchequer Bills—£1,000, 31 33 pm.; Ditto, £500, 31 33 pm.; Ditto, Small, 31 33 pm.; Ditto Commercial, 27 28 pm..

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazillian Bonds, 5 per Cent., 84¼	Ditto, 3 per Cent., 29⅛⅜
Ditto, for Acct., May 16, 84½	Spanish Bds., Consolidated, 5 per Ct., 21⅜⅛¼
Chilian Bonds, 6 per Cent., for Acct, May 16, 39	Ditto, for Acct., May 16, 21⅜⅛⅜½
Danish Bonds (1825), 3 per Ct., 72½	Dutch 2½ per Cent., exchange 12 gull., 52⅞ 3⅛
Portuguese Bonds, 5 per Ct., 71	Ditto, for Acct., May 16, 53
Ditto New, for Acct., May 16, 46¾½½	Ditto, 5 per Cent., 100
	Ditto, for Acct., May 16, 99⅞

Morning Herald, May 1.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—April 29.

Cotton.—Our Cotton market continues very steady, without any alteration in prices; the sales to-day are about 4,000 bags, including 1,000 bags of American on speculation.

Foreign Produce.—There has been a moderate demand for Sugar, and the sales amount to 900 hhds B. P., without any charge in price. 900 bags good yellow Mauritius have been taken at 60s, and 400 bags Bengal at 64s 6d to 65s per cwt. No sales in foreign. The demand for Molasses continues steady; and out of the late arrivals 350 puns, chiefly Demerara, have been sold at 26s per cwt. Coffee—There is a good inquiry for the middling and better descriptions of Jamaica, for home use; but, from the little remaining here in first hands, the business has been limited, and consists of 40 tces only, at full prices; besides which, 30 tces Demerara and Berbice were taken by the grocers at former rates, and 150 packages of Mocha at 61s to 65s for fair quality. Foreign is in a little more request; the sales consist of 370 bags ordinary Java, at 43s, and a small lot of Brazil at 47s per cwt, Nothing to report either in Cocoa, Ginger or Pimento. 100 bags black Pepper sold at 3d to 4¼d pe lb Rice—The better qualities of Bengal are in good request for cleansing, nearly 3,000 bags having been taken by the millers at 11s 3d to 13s 6d for ordinary to fair, and 15s 6d to 16s per cwt, for the finer descriptions; no sales to notice in Carolina The inquiry for Rum has been very limited, and prices generally have again given way; the transactions are confined to about 100 puns, at 4s 1d per gallon for strong Demerara, and 2s 1d for Leewards proof, 5 O. P. Cotton—Some improvement having taken place in public confidence on Saturday last, the demand on Monday became very general, both from the trade and from speculators; and, as holders offered their stocks sparingly, some advance was obtained upon American. The demand having since continued good, the market has closed at an advance of ⅛d to ¼d per lb upon the midding and fair qualities of American, but without change in any other description. 6,000 American and 500 Surat have been taken on speculation 800 American and 500 Surat for export, and 8,000 American, 50 Pernambuco, 120 Bahia, 100 Surat, 350 Bengal, 140 Egyptian, and 40 Syrian, making together 8,800 bales, have been forwarded into the country unsold during the month. 1,570 Orleans and 1,800 Layguayra are announced for public sale next Friday. There is nothing to report in Indigo. Nearly 100 chests of Shell Lac have been taken at the late decline, ranging from 4l 4s to 5l 2s 6d per cwt; and 11¼d per lb has been accepted for T. L. Lac Dye. A small sale of Bengal Safflower has been made at 95s, and 500 bags of Turmeric at 12s 6d to 16s 6d per cwt. In Salpetre the sales do not exceed 300 bags, and a similar quantity of Nitrate of Soda, at 17s per cwt, Dyewoods—In Campeachy Logwood about 200 tons have been disposed of, damaged at 6l 12s 6d to 7l 2s 6d, and sound at 7l 15s to 8l 5s, 50 tons of Jamaica at 6l, and 13 of Honduras at 5l 12s 6d per ton; to-day, 90 tons of Savanilla Fustic sold at action at 4l 2s 6d. and a few tons of Cuba at 8l 10s per ton; some trifling sales have been made in Camwood at 17l, and Red Sanders Wood at 6l 15s ton; nothing reported in Nicaragua Wood, The Turpentine market remains tolerably steady, and 500 brls have been sold at 12s per cwt. American Tar is very scarce; 200 brls Archangel thick Tar sold at 16s. The demand for Montreal Pot Ashes has improved, and some advance in price has been obtained; 200 to 300 barls have been sold at 25s to 26s; some few small lots of Montreal Pearl have been disposed of at 32s 6d per cwt. Flaxseed for sowing continues in very limited request, and prices are on the decline; about 300 hhds New York, of this years brand, have been disposed of at 59s to 60s. In Cloverseed, some small sales have been effected at former rates. In consequence of holders having submitted to rather lower prices, there has been more doing in Quercitron Bark, upwards of 100 hhds having been sold at 9s 6d to 10s, chiefly, however, at the former. The sales of Hides consist of 6,000 salted Buenos Ayres and Monte Video at 4¼d, 1,000 do. New South Wales at 3¾d to 3¼d per lb. and 250 dry Buenos Ayres Horse at 8s 9d each. The sales of Tobacco this week have been about 140 hhds; of which 40 hhds leaf were for export, and the remainder, consisting of stemmed, to the home trade. There has been rather more inquiry for Brimstone during the week, but the prices offered have been lower than holders were inclined to accept, and but little business has consequently been done. No sales worthy of notice have taken place in Shumac, Argols, or Cream of Tartar. Madders and Madder Roots remain quite neglected. Nothing done in Valonia, beyond trifling parcels for immediate consumption. Only a few small lots of Olive Oil have been taken during the week at an advance of 3l. to 4l. on the prices of the public sales of the 20th, noticed in the report of last week. The transactions in Fish Oils have been quite unimportant. Cod Oil has been rather more inquired for than of late, but no sales of moment have been effected. Pale Rape continues dull of sale, and Linseed Oil is offered freely at 30s per cwt., with a very little demand. The sales of Palm Oil extend to little more than 70 tuns, at 30l per tun. Oil of Turpentine is still scarce and in demand. 200 bales of Jute Hemp have been sold at 12l. and a similar quantity is understood to have been sold at 51l per ton; the chief holders, however, refuse that price. In Flax no transactions to notice. The market for yellow candle Tallow continues steady, the supply being limited; 250 casks Petersburg and Odessa are reported at 45s 9d to 46s per cwt. In the early part of the week there was a fair demand for Wheat and Oats, but there has since been less inquiry, without, however, any material alteration in prices. Wheat and Flour in bond unaltered.

ENSUING SALES BY AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, April 3.—4,900 packages Tea; 325 hhds East India Rum; 160 casks Boracic Acid; 25 serons Cochineal; 115 tons Ceara Fustic; 821 bags black pepper; 400 bags Turmeric; 63 packets East India Ginger; 55 bags Maranham Cocoa.

FRIDAY, 5th.—184 tces, 6 half ditto Carolina Rice; 37 puns Brazil Rum; 30 bags Brazil Coffee; 660 bags Bengal Ginger; 100 bundles Rattans; 120 bales Smyrna Sheep's Wool; 7 bales Goat's ditto; 125 tces American Flaxseed; 938 dry salted Brazil Hides; 343 wet salted ditto.

THURSDAY, 11th—200 tces Carolina Rice.

WEDNESDAY, 24th—500 serons Caraccas Indigo.

Ibid.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 8th. Euphrates, Hanny. Bengal.—11th. Asia, Stead. China.—Do. Allerton, Evans. Bengal.—12th Marie, Taliz. Do.—13th Laurentia, Madras.—14th Duke of Bedford, Bowen. Bengal.—Do. Boyne, Richardson. Bombay.—Do. Fairee Queen, Hookey. Bengal.—17th Gipsey, Bewley. Do.—Do. William, Thompson. Do.—Do. Orient, White. Do.—Do. Duke of Lancaster, Hargraves. Do.—Do. George and Mary, Gibson. Ceylon.—18th Repulse, Pryce. Bengal.—Do. Exmouth, Warren. Do.—Do. Bombay Packet, Garnoch. Bombay.—Do. Alexr. Baring, St. Croix. China.—Do. Agrippena. Rogers. Ceylon.—Do. Benevolen, Crop. Bengal.—Do. Eliza Jane, Canny, Ceylon.—Do. Agnes, Broadfoot. Bengal.—Do. Belle Paule, Do.—19th Columbo, Hooton, Bombay.—21st Australia, Forrestor. Do.—Do. Fairy Queen, Cousins. Ceylon.—24th Bachelor, Ellis. Madras.—Do. Vestal, Lyons, Bombay.—25th Theresa, Young. Bengal.—26th True Briton, Beach. Madras.—Do. Hector, Johnson. Bombay.—27th Lady Feversham, Webster. Do.—28th Orient, Taylor. Do.—29th Wellington, Liddle. Madras.—Do. London, Wimble. Bengal.—Do. Jas. McInroy, Cleland. Do.—May, 1st Mount S. Elphinstone, Toller. Bengal.—Do. Ganges, Broodhurst. Do.—Do. Hythe, Drayner. China.

Sailings.—April 6th Imogene, Riley. Calcutta.—7th Reliance, Warner. Madras and Bengal.—16th Isabella Cooper, Currie. Calcutta.—17th Duke of Sussex, Horsman. Madras.—18th Morley, Evans. Bombay.—19th Mermaid, Chapman. Do.—24th Marquis Camden, Gribble. Madras.—Do. Argyle, Sands. Do.—26th William Barras, Norie. Bengal.

Passengers per Morley.—Lady Sarah Campbell, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Webb, Mr. Walker. Mrs. Wooler, Miss Hughes, G. A. E. Campbell, Esq. B. C. S. Revd. Mr. Pemberton, Capt. C. Johnson, 3d N. I. Capt. Grant, 4th Dragoons, Capt. Walker, Dr. Bradley, W. A. Montriou, Esq. Barrister, Mr. Wooller and Mr. Irvine.

Passengers per Duke of Sussex for Madras and China.—Capt. and Mrs. Farren, Capt. Munsey, Mr. Walker, Mr. Wish. for Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Paddy. for China.—Mr. Daniel, Mr. Rodgers, and Mr. LeGeyt.

Passenger per Argyle.—Ensign Cox.

Passengers per Mermaid.—Mrs. Lugard, 2 Misses Lugards, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Cox 2 Misses Baynes, Miss Lindsay Capt. Campbell, Revd. Mr. Lugard, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Cox.

To Sail.—*for Madras.*—The Bombay, May.—Minerva, Do.—*for Madras and Bengal.*—Coromandel, 5th May.—Seringapatam, 6th June.—*for Bengal.*—Jeun, 1st May.—Alfred, 2 Do.—*for Bombay.*—Walmer Castle, 1st June.—Asia, 1st Do.

THE ARMY.

War-office, April 7.—Scots Fusileer Guards—Colour-Sergt. G. Copeland to be Quartermaster, vice W. Thompson, who retires upon half a pay. 4th Foot—Lieut. T. M. Chambers to be Capt. by purchase, vice Faunce, who retires; Ensign G. King to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chambers; J. Cross, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice King. 6th Foot—Lieut. J. Wilson to be Capt. without purchase, vice Drury, deceased; Lieut. J. Lumley to be Capt. by purchase vice Nolan, who retires; Ensign H. C. English to be Lieut. vice Wilson; Ensign G. M. Atkins to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lumley; Gent. Cadet E. Montagu, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice English; J. E. Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Atkins. 7th Foot—Second Lieut. T. Butler, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Mildmay, promoted. 16th Foot—W. S. Carter, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Abbott 18th Foot—G. F. Call, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Tongue, appointed to the 30th Foot. 22d Foot—Surg. J. Chambers, from the 64th Foot, to be Surg, vice Fogorty who exchanges. 30th Foot—Ensign J. Tongue from the 18th Foot to be Ensign, vice Fitzgerald promoted in the 2d West India Regt. 39th Foot—Ensign A. R. Marshall, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Harding deceased; Gent. Cadet C. J. Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign vice Marshall. 48th Foot—Capt. H. Ward, from the half-pay of the 5th Drags. to be Capt. vice V. Meulen, promoted. 60th Foot—W. L. Grant, Gent. to be Second Lieut by purchase, vice Butler, promoted in the 7th Foot. 64th Foot—Surg. M Fogerty, from the 22d Foot, to be Surg. vice Chambers, who exchanges. 76th Foot—Lieut. H. Trevelyan to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hilton, who retires; Ensign C. Fenwick to be Lieut by purchase, vice Trevelyan; W. W. Senhouse, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fenwick; Staff Assist. Surg W. Birrell, M. D. to be Surg. vice Smith, appointed to the Staff. 77th Foot—Sergt.-Major T. Smedley to be Quartermaster, vice J. Powell, who retires upon half pay. 89th Foot—Capt. F. Moore, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice W. Newhouse, who exchanges.

2d West India Regt.—Ensign L. C. W. Fitzgerald, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Parnther, who retires.

War-office, April 14—6th Regt. of Drag. Guards—Brevet Major D. Hay to be Major, by purchase, vice Stephenson, who retires; Lieut. I. Jones to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hay: Cornet J. Brett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Jones; L. Z. Cox Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brett. 7th Regt. of Light Drags,—Cornet T. F. Farquharson, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lumley, who retires; G. F. W. Miles, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Farquharson. 13th Regt. of Light Drags.—Cornet F. Burdett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Welby, who retires; C. Deacon, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Burdett. 17th Regt. of Light Drags.—Lieut. Col. J. Earl of Wiltshire, from the half-pay unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. vice G. Lord Bingham, who exchanges; Major H. Pratt to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice the Earl of Wiltshire, who retires; Capt. M. C. D. St. Quintin to be Major by purchase, vice Pratt; Lieut. W. H. Fielden to be Capt. by purchase, vice St. Quintin; Cornet J. B. Broadley to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fielden; A. Wauchope, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Broadley. Scots Fusileer Guards—Capt. D. S. Davies to be Adjt. vice Taubman, who resigns the Adjtcy. only. 1st Regt. of Foot—Lieut F. G. Urquhart to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hoskins, who retires; Ensign F. R. Mein to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Urquhart; F. Moor, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mein. 15th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Mounsey to be Captain by purchase, vice Gage, who retires; Ensign H. Seymour to be Lieut. vice Mounsey; Ensign J. A. Wilkinson, from the 16th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Coventry. 16th Foot—J. Caulfield, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wilkinson, appointed to the 15th Regt. of Foot. 23d Foot—Lieut. G. W. Rice, from the 20th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. O. E. Tucker, who retires upon half pay of the 20th Regt. of Foot. 64th Foot—Ensign T. J. Bowen to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Spread, who retires; W. W. Lyttleton, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowen. 69th Foot—Lieut. C. J. Coote to be Capt. by purchase, vice Parker, who retires; Ensign J. Campbell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Coote; Gent. Cadet C. Sawers, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell.

Office of Ordnance, April 13—Royal Regt. of Artillery—Second Lieut. J. F. Cator to be First Lieut. vice Alcock, retired on half-pay.

Office of Ordnance. April 17.—Royal Regt. of Artillery—Rev. M. R. Scott to be Chaplain, vice Watson, deceased.

War-office, April 21—Royal Regt. of Horse Guards—Cornet R. Oliver to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Akers, who retires; J. P. P. W. Bastard Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Oliver. 3d. Regt. of Drag Guards—Veterinary Surg. Timm, from the 4th Light Drags. to be Veterinary Surg. vice T. Rose, who retires upon half-pay. 1st Drags.—M. Poett, Gent. to be Veterinary Surg. vice Green, appointed to the 4th Light Drags. 3d. Light Drags.—Cornet J. White, from the 11th Light Drags. to be Cornet, vice Seton, who exchanges. 4th Light Drags.—Veterinary Surg. J. Green, from the 1st Drags to be Veternary Surg. vice Timm, appointed to the 3d Drag Guards. 11th Light Drags.—Cornet J. A Seton, from the 3d Light Drags. to be Cornet, vice White, who exchanges Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards—Lieut. R. S. Hulse, to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Dundas, who retires; W. C. Clayton, Gent to be Ensign and Lieut by purchase, vice Hulse. Scots Fusileer Guards—C De Sails, Esq. Page of Honour to the Queen, to be Ensign and Lieut. without purchase. 40th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. B. Oliver to be Capt. without purchase, vice Connor, deceased; Ensign H. Seymour to be Lieut. vice Oliver; Gent Cadet W. J. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Seymour; J. Y. Vance, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, appointed to the 97th Foot. 60th Foot.—Capt. G. Stewart, from the 95th Foot, to be Capt. vice Campbell who exchanges. 74th Foot—Lieut. D. Fraser to be Adjutant. vice Hutchinson, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 80th Foot—Ensign W. Hawkins tobe Lieut. by purchase, vice Scully promoted; Gent. Cadet A. D. W. Best, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawkins. 87th Foot—Sec, Lieut. W. P. Lea, to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Lord H. Beauclerk, who retires; W. Shearman, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by purchase, vice Lea. 91st Foot—Lieut. Gen. G. Gordon to be Colonel, vice Gen. Campbell, deceased. 92d Foot—Lieut. A. Stewart, from the 20th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice R. Cross, who retires upon half-pay of the 20th Regt. of Foot. 94th Foot—Lieut. N. W. Stephens to be Capt. by purchase, vice Stewart, who retires; Ensign H. M. Cunninghame to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Stephens; Gent. Cadet A. K. D'Arcy, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cunninghame. 95th Foot—Capt. P. C. Campbell, from the 60th Foot, to be Capt. vice Stewart who exchanges. 97th Foot—Lieut. G. R. Cummin to be Capt. by purchase, vice Cummin; Ensign W. J. Hamilton, from the 40th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Yard.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. M. Bourke, from the half-pay of the 4th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Deacon, promoted; Lieut. C. Reid, from the half-pay of the 25th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Skinner, appointed to the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies.

Unattached—Brevet Major J. Garvock, Assist. Adjt. Gen. to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. H. Croly, from the 63d Foot, to be Captain without purchase.

Staff—Brevet Lieut Col. I. Owen, of the Royal Marines, to be Aid-de-Camp to the King, vice Wingrove, promoted.

Memorandum—The name of the Captain appointed to the 17th Light Drags. on the 15th April 1837, is Feilden, and not Fielden. The date of Lt. Broadley's commission, in the 17th Light Drags. is 15th April 1837, and not 15th Mar. 1837. The commission of Deputy Assist. Commissary Gen. Bowerman, has been cancelled, from the 31st Jan 1836, inclusive he having accepted a commutation for his half-pay.

War-office, April 28.—1st Life Guards—Capt. B. Colclough, from half pay 60th Foot, to be Capt. vice Brevet Major H. R. Bullock, who exchanges. 2d Life Guards—Lieut. W. T. Squire to be Capt. by purchase, vice Sir J. A. Cathcart, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. G. Boyce to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Squire; C. J. Tottenham, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Boyce. 4th Light Drags.—Cornet T. W. Gells to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Forkington, who retires; J. A. Todd, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gells. 6th Drags—Lieut. R. D. Barbor to be Capt. by purchase, vice Mansel, who retires; Cornet G. Ferguson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Barbor. 2th Light Drags—Lieut. E. Shewell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Macnamara, who retires; Cornet W. N. Barry to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Shewell. 11th Light Drags.—Lieut. W. D. Bedford, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Neville, deceased. 3d Foot—Ensign J. A. Cameron to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lavoine, deceased; Sergt.-Major N. Flood to be Ensign, vice Cameron. 6th Foot—Gent. Cadet, W. T. Hall, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cubitt, appointed to the 9th Foot. 9th Foot—Capt. M. Smith, from the 17th Foot, to be Capt. vice Chichester, who exchanges; Ensign C. M. Creagh to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Calder, deceased; Ensign G. Cubitt, from the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Creagh. 16th Foot—Captain A. C. Chichester, from the 9th Foot, to be Captain, vice Smith, who exchanges; F. Ashpital Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Caulfield, whose appointment has not taken place. 23d Foot—Lieut. F. Granville to be Capt. by purchase, vice Brown, who retires; Sec. Lieut. C. Blackett to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Granville; A. J. Campbell, Gent. to be Sec Lieut. by purchase, vice Blackett. 49th Foot—Lieut. D. M'Andrew to be Capt, without purchase, vice Ottar, deceased; Ensign J. H. Daniell to be Lieut. vice M'Andrew; Gent. Cadet D. M'Adam, from the Royal Mil. Col. to be Ensign vice Daniell. 73d Foot—Ensign G. Cubitt to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Drewe, who retires. 75th Foot—Lieut G. H. Eddy to be Paymaster, vice Holt, who reverts to his former half-pay. 78th Foot—Major H. N. Douglas to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Lindsay, who retires; Capt. M. G. I. Linday to be Major, by purchase, vice Douglas; Lieut. C. C. M'Intyre to be Capt. by purchase, vice Lindsay; Ensign J. F. Haliburton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Intyre; Ensign E. Hinchey, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign vice Haliburton. 90th Foot—K. W. S. Mackenzie, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hickey, appointed to the 78th Foot. 99th Foot—Lieut. E. M. O'Connell to be Capt. by purchase, vice M. Grindale, who retires; Ensign C. T. Nicolas to be Lieut. by purchase, vice O'Connell; H. J. Jaunce[illegible] to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Nicolay.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Sec. Lieut. G. B. Tatter[illegible] be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Bourke, who r[illegible] Sec. Lieut. J. W. Grylls to be First Lieut. by pu[illegible] vice Reid, who retires; Gent. Cadet W. H. Unde[illegible] from the Royal Mil. Col. to be Sec. Lieut. by pu[illegible] vice Tattersall; S. M. Gilde, Gent. to be Sec. Lie[illegible] purchase, vice Grylls.

NAVAL INTELIGENCE.

Portsmouth, May, 1.—Sunday arrived from[illegible] America the surveying vessel Thunder, 6, Comman[illegible] Owen, to be paid off, and re-commissioned for th[illegible] service if found fit. The crews of the West India sq[illegible] were in the best health. The Commander-in-Chief, [illegible] Halket, was at Jamaica, with his flag on board the M[illegible] and was about to proceed to Halifax and Bermuda, [illegible] latter place he would await the arrival of the Co[illegible] 74, with his successor, Sir C. Paget. Common[illegible] John Peyton, second in command on the station[illegible] turned from Carthagena to Port Royal, as also the[illegible] the blockading squadron. The frigate Belvidera, [illegible] stationed at Barbadoes, but on the arrival of the S[illegible] patam, 46, from England, would return home to [illegible] off. The schooner Pincher had received orders to [illegible] to Spithead. The Nimrod, 20, had returded from[illegible] ma, where she had been employed several month[illegible] would be refitted at Bermuda. The remainder[illegible] squadron were cruising off Chagres and Cuba

The brigantine Forester, 3, Lieut. Miall, has a[illegible] Plymouth, from the Cape, to be paid off—Thi[illegible] has been eminently successful in the capture of s[illegible] sels, having liberated nearly 2,000 of these unf[illegible] beings since her arrival on the coast. The re[illegible] squadron had been alike successful; the Thalia, fl[illegible] had lately captured tha Felicité and Adalia, slave[illegible] ners, having on board upwards of 1,000 of those [illegible] py creatures. The Dolphin brig and Scout brig were cruising in the Bight of Benin, and had sent several detained craft to Sierra Leon for adjudication. The Scout, captured on 5th December, off the Bonny River, a Baltimore built schooner, under Spanish colours, with 111 slaves on board. The west coast was more healthy than at any previons period; but the slave traffic, notwithstanding the vigilance of the cruisers, was evidently on the increase, large cargoes being frequently dispatched to the great mart at Cuba. The West African squandron consists at present of the following vessels, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir P. Campbell, namely, Thalia frigate, Flag ship, and the gun brigs Buzzard, Charybdis, Lynx, Rolla, Curlew, Leveret, Wa[illegible] Witch, Dolphin, and Bonetta; also the sloops Scout, [illegible]des, Pelican, and Columbine. The Ætna, surveying vessel, with her tender Raven, under the orders of Captain Vidal, was employed on a survey of the Bay of Korisco.

Promotions.—Messrs. H. G. Morris, B. A. Wake, and M. Peppin, to the rank of Lieutenants.

Appointments.—Commander J Corbyn to the Royal Sovereign yacht—Lieut. E. Gray, and Mr. J. Watson, surgeon, to the Ringdove—Lieut. T. Smyth to the Comus.—Lieut. J. D. F. Murray to the Wickham revenue cutter, vice J. Taylor, resigned—Lieut. M. Peppin to the Fairy surveying, vessel—Lieut. N. H. Pipon to the Princess Charlotte—Lieut. Hon. C. St. Clair to the Hercules, vice Lieut. Smyth' to the Comus—Lieut. G. S. Reynolds to the Larne—Mr. E. Crouch, mate of the Excellent, to the Samarang—Mr. L. B. Mackinnon, mate, to the Excellent—Mr. B. C. Cator, midshipman, to the Asia—M[illegible] J. Nautly assistant-surgeon, to the Royal George, vi[illegible] M'Nab, sick—Mr. P. A. Helpman, mate, from the Howe to the Fair Rasamond—Mr. G. Kenyon, mate, to Hercules—Mr. J. W. Lake, mate. and Mr. R. Coote, midshipman, to the Princess Charlotte—Mr. G. Halstead midshipman, to the Ruttlesnake—Mr. J. Brown and Mr. G. Major, gunner's mates, to be gunners.—*Gal. Mes. May*, 9.

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